

## Callaghan defeat key party issues

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## Electoral college may loose leadership

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## Israel bitter over EEC Middle East peace plan

Relations between Israel's right-wing government and the nine members of the EEC have sunk to a new low following Friday's declaration in Venice which stated for the first time that the Palestine Liberation Organization must be associated with the Middle East peace negotiations.

In a bitterly worded statement, drawing heavily on comparisons with events leading up to the Nazi holocaust against the Jews, the Israeli Government condemned the Venice communiqué as a "blackmail" comparable with Munich. Israel also accused the European countries of attempting to interfere with the status of Jerusalem, its "eternal and indivisible capital," and of trying to deny Jews their right to settle in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The condemnation was agreed during a meeting of the Israeli cabinet and read personally to waiting reporters by Mr Begin, the Prime Minister, who is believed to have been mainly responsible for its many warlike references. Later this week it will be relayed to ambassadors of the EEC.

The strength of Israel's reaction has surprised some political observers and European diplomats. It was noted that it took account of the fact that the much heralded European initiative was considerably more moderate than had once been expected, and included no recognition of the PLO.

There was no mistaking Mr Begin's strong feelings as he stood before a cluster of television cameras on the steps of the cabinet office to read the communiqué. Having predicted that soon nothing would remain of the Venice declaration but its bitter memory, Mr Begin said: "It calls upon us, and on other nations, to involve in the peace process the Arab SS called the Palestine Liberation Organization."

## MiG fighters taking off one every five minutes to attack guerrillas in mountains Russia airlifts more tanks to Kabul as resistance grows

From Robert Fisk  
Kabul, June 15  
Escorted with a frightening growth in the numbers of Afghan insurgents and with a client state riven by savage internal disputes, the Soviet Union has been cut for several days by heavy fighting. No sooner had their outline faded into the haze than a squadron of MiGs roared in pairs over the city at low level, each carrying two large bombs. Two minutes later, explosions could be heard and when the aircraft returned, their bombs racks were empty.

Almost every other vehicle on the roads south and east of Kabul is a military lorry, a jeep or a supply truck. Several dozen tracked, Soviet, armoured personnel carriers drove up the road to Kandahar shortly after sunset, beginning a night and day movement of a convoy of tanks, came slowly through the centre of Kabul on transporters.

Covered in mud and dust, they had clearly been involved in combat and one tank had a hole nearly punched through its rear armour. That the Russians are expecting some kind of assault on Kabul is obvious. T62 tanks are lined up beside each other for a solid half-mile near the strategic road intersection at Khair Khana just four miles north of the city centre while more artillery has been dug into the broken fields near the Polchowki prison to the east.

Helicopter gunships are patrolling a 20-mile circumference around Kabul, and all civilian transport leaving for Jalalabad and Kandahar must now travel in convoy, with a joint Afghan-Soviet military escort. But to say that Kabul is surrounded by insurgents would be misleading and it would be equally confusing to imagine that a physical perimeter exists around the city. The mujahidin insurgents control large areas of mountain ranges to the north, east and west of the capital but their firepower—as Afghans inform foreigners—is still very modest.

There are occasional night attacks on Afghan Army posts near the city and beyond the immediate reach of Soviet armour but at dawn, the rebels retreat to the mountains to endure their vulnerable daylight hours under the radar-assisted inspection of Soviet Mi25 helicopter gunships.

However, the Russians can be in no doubt that Afghanistan's mujahidin, far from being beaten back by the Soviet Army's spring offensive, seem to have taken on that almost mystical power which so many insurgent armies have discovered when confronted by an

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## French move to stop use of Marines in the New Hebrides

From Denis Reinhardt  
Port Vila, June 15  
In a stunning formal rebuke, backed by a widely distributed communiqué, M Jacques Robert, the French Resident Commissioner in Port Vila, has tried to forestall the deployment against the secessionists of Royal Marines who began arriving in the New Hebrides yesterday morning.

## Head of Libyan mission leaves as threats of further 'liquidations' are denied

By Stewart Tendler  
Mr Musa Kusa, the secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau, formerly the Libyan Embassy, left Britain yesterday after being expelled following threats to his life. The Times said that the Libyan exiles in Britain were to be killed.

## Two Russian athletes in drugs ban

From Jim Ralston  
Lucerne, June 15  
Two Soviet rowing world champions, Valentin Semenov and Sergei Postoyev, were disqualified from the Moscow Olympics regatta here on Saturday by the International Rowing Federation (FISA) executive committee.

## in may delay ing Nato Gibraltar

objections in senior military Spain to joining Nato unless progress on the Gibraltar this could delay Spain's entry into Nato, Mr Marcelino Oreja, Foreign Minister, has disclosed.

## Scientologists let in despite ban

Thirteen French Scientologists were allowed into Britain for a one-day visit to attend a seminar, despite a ban by the Home Office on foreign Scientologists entering the country.

## England fans in scuffles before game with Italy

London, June 15—Fighting broke out before tonight's 90 minutes before tonight's Euro-cup Championship football match between England and Italy.

## Concern over MS

Some members of the Royal Asiatic Society want the British Rail Pension Fund to buy a rare Persian manuscript which the society is seeking for auction next month.

## £1m Benin art

A collection of Benin bronzes and ivories dating from the fourteenth to the nineteenth centuries is expected to be sold by Sotheby's for £1m.

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## HOME NEWS

## How oaks of conspiracy from acorns grow

By Peter Heunessy

After three years of putting down parliamentary questions and writing letters to the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and 10 Downing Street, Mr Michael Latham, Conservative MP for Melton, has solved the mystery of Foreign Office papers for October, 1939, which the historian, Mr David Irving, had claimed might shed light on the British government's response to German peace feelers on the outbreak of the Second World War.

The papers, originally earmarked for release in 2015, have recently become available at the Public Record Office. They contain a passing reference to "C", the code name of Admiral Sir Hugh Sinclair, Director-General of the Secret Intelligence Service, sufficient to impose a 75-year closure until the Government changed the rules affecting intelligence-related papers last year.

The file sought by Mr Latham is among a batch released recently under the new regulations. It finally lay to rest any suspicion that the document was withheld to protect the reputation of Mr Neville Chamberlain or his ministers in the War Cabinet.

The bulk of the file, numbered FO 371/22985, consists of a long memorandum by Dr Karl Goerdeler, a former mayor of Leipzig, on the attitude of Hitler and the German people to war, originally prepared for the King of the Belgians and forwarded to the Foreign Office by the British Embassy in Brussels.

Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, on a Foreign Office minute attached to the memorandum, comments that Dr Goerdeler "happily" repeats the old themes, which are quite interesting, but he does not really tell us anything new.

The reference that caused the retention of the file and to its being invested with unwarranted significance by Mr Irving in his *Hitler's War*, arises in the comment of another Foreign Office official who explains that on a previous occasion, "C" told me that he had no time for Dr G.

Mr Latham said, on reading the document last week: "From such small acorns can great oaks of conspiracy grow. This one collapses on careful examination and shows the wisdom of releasing these documents where no national interest is now involved."

## Pupils 'have to write on scraps'

Some children are having to write on scraps of paper because their schools cannot afford to buy books, says Mr John Davies, Director of the Educational Publishers' Council, said yesterday.

Schools were facing their biggest crisis over the supply of books and equipment since the 1960s, he said. In the first half of last year, 150,000 fewer books were obtained by schools than during the first half of 1978.

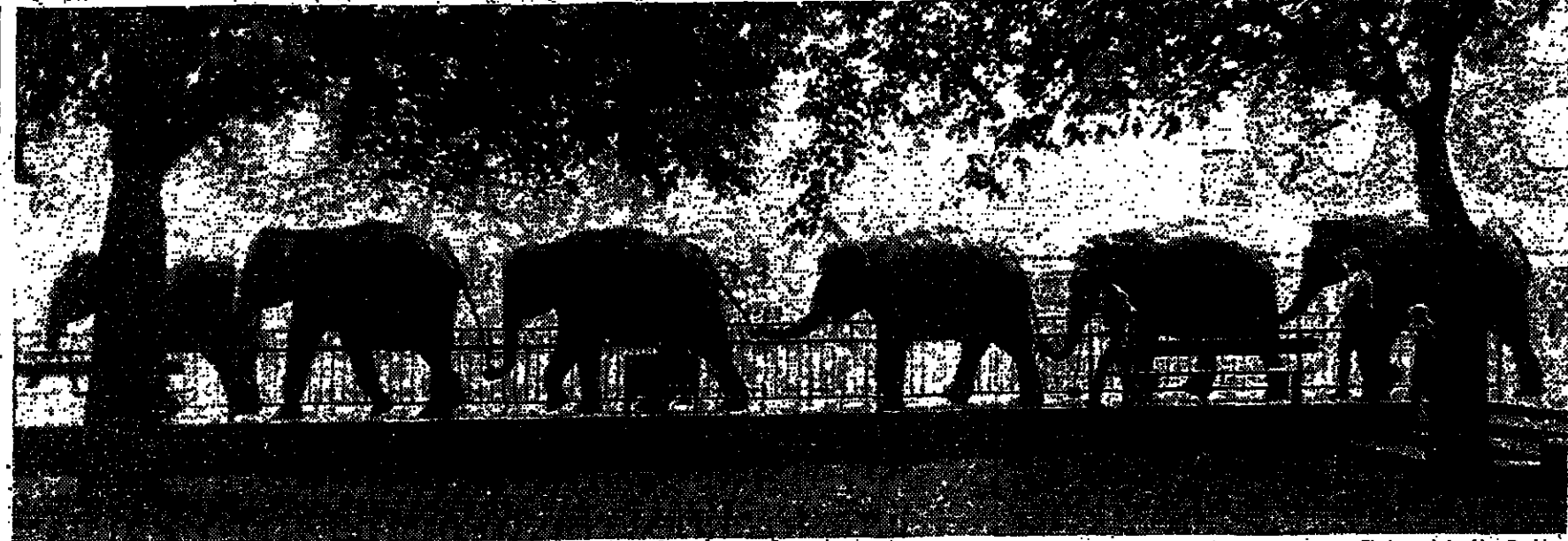
Mr Davies said one of the main "black spots" was north-west England, where spending on books was showing a "disturbing downward trend".

Many authorities were drastically reducing their allowances for books, stationery and equipment.

In one Wigan school, according to the council, two classes share textbooks which are insufficient even for one. In a sixth-form college in Salford 13 A level students have to share three course books.

The council's claims are contained in a new *Guide to Schoolbook Expenditure*, published today. The report says the national average of book spending for each primary and secondary pupil in 1978-79 was £4.23 and £6.98 respectively, compared with £2.40 in 1970-71, according to the Department of Education and Science figures which show expenditure at primary level was only £2.40 in Stockport, £2.76 in Lancashire and £2.87 in Salford. In secondary schools expenditure was £4.77 in Lancashire and £5.19 in Salford.

The draft document, produced



Tailing along: Elephants from David Smart's Supercircus, which opens in Battersea Park, London, today for a summer season, exercising beside the river in the park yesterday. All 16 acts in the circus are new to England, Mr David Smart, son of Mr Billy Smart, said yesterday. More than half a million pounds has been invested

in the project, which Mr Smart claims is the best show in Europe. He hopes the Greater London Council will allow him to extend the summer season beyond the planned 16 weeks and that his show will become an annual event with the addition of a Christmas circus. London's last permanent circus, Beccles Mills, at Olympia, closed down 15 years ago. Mr Smart has set up his circus after breaking away from his brothers, Billy Junior and Ronnie. But it is still very much a family show, with two horse acts presented by his daughter, Yasmine, aged 25. One act involves dressage and the other takes eight Arab stallions through a series of pirouettes and waltzes.

Photograph by Alan Davidson

## Forceful contrast for Glasgow Central

From Ronald Faux Glasgow

It is unthinkable that Labour could lose the Glasgow Central by-election on June 26. Even so, campaigning will be forceful in this constituency of Labour's heartland which is also the smallest constituency in Britain. Voting Labour is practically a reflex action for some 65 per cent of the electorate. Mr Thomas McMillan, whose death last April caused the by-election, has left the seat with a loyal and overwhelming majority, and it would take a swing of more than 30 per cent before the seat changed hands.

The Tories, still at an unpopular stage in their work on the economy, have done little to brighten the lives of people living in this inner city area.

The Scottish National Party has yet to feel the force of any fresh wind that will blow them out of the doldrums. Demolition appears to be the only way forward, and canvassers armed with the electoral roll have found not only that some electors have moved from the area, but also that entire streets have disappeared.

Nominations close today. Latest reports suggest that there will be at least six contestants: Labour, Conservative, SNP, Young Liberal, Ecology and the National Front. Not all had taken out papers up to last night, but nominations remain open until 4 pm, and a Social Democratic candidate may yet appear.

Mrs Anna McCurley, aged 37, the Tory candidate, will aim at the record of the Labour Party during the 30 years it has controlled local government in the city.

"Look around you," she harangues her meetings. "See what Labour have done. Look at the squalor, the decay, the cynical neglect. The astonishing thing is that people here still have such a good spirit or any sense of community left."

She is gathering an indictment about what the council has allowed to happen or failed to do. "The place is like a battered wife who still sticks to her man and comes back for more."

Mr Robert McTaggart, aged 34, the Labour candidate, who is a pipe work planner at

Govan shipyard, focuses his argument on national issues and against the Conservative Government's record. That tactic is designed to encourage working-class antipathy towards Mrs Margaret Thatcher and her style of government.

He has attacked unemployment and its effect on young people. Parts of the constituency are thought to have pockets of unemployment as high as 60 per cent and that has brought chronic drunkenness, vagrancy and despair.

Mr Gil Paterson, a Glasgow businessman and former regional councillor, representing the SNP, adds to the Labour local record. The nationalists are returning to a lively style of electioneering, and there are plans to bring a large force of campaigners into the constituency.

"Our message will be about the Scottish industry that is allowed to become no more, than a branch that can be cut off, and how Scotland possesses the resources for successful self-government."

"This may be a solidly Labour constituency but so were

Hamilton and Govan — both SNP by-election victories."

Although the Scottish Liberals are not offering a candidate, the Young Liberals are entering Mr Graham Watson, their vice-chairman, an adviser on further education at Paisley College of Technology. He will concentrate his campaign on the evils of youth unemployment.

Mr David Mellor, aged 33, Keeper of Natural History at Paisley Museum, will put the case for the Ecology Party. The appearance of a National Front candidate, Mr John MacKenzie, aged 31, a member of the Scottish Loyalists and vice-president of the Apprentice Boys of Derry Club, seems certain to limit public debate among the candidates.

Labour have refused to share a platform with Mr MacKenzie, whose organization has applied to hold a smash the IRA demonstration in Glasgow next Saturday.

General election, May 1979: T. McMillan (Labour) 8,542; J. Saleem (Conservative) 1,937; S. Bird (SNP) 1,308. Labour majority 6,605.

## More high A levels at Oxbridge

By Diana Geddes Education Correspondent

High A level grades of at least one A and two Bs are achieved by more than three times as many candidates accepted at Oxford and Cambridge as at other universities.

Among candidates with three or more A levels, 83 per cent of those accepted to Cambridge this autumn and 72 per cent of those accepted to Oxford have achieved that score, compared with 27 per cent of candidates accepted at other universities in 1978, the latest year for which figures are available.

Those statistics do not include those Oxford and Cambridge candidates who have been offered places before taking A level, who account for about half the proposed intake at both universities this year.

Despite genuine efforts of both Oxford and Cambridge to take in more students from maintained schools, the state sector remains severely under-represented in this year's intake.

Independent and former direct grant schools, which account for only 7 per cent of

the total school population, again taken half the places at Oxbridge; they account for a quarter of the undergraduate intake to other universities.

Two in five of the applicants to Oxbridge from maintained schools were successful, compared with more than half of the applicants from independent schools. Overall, 42 per cent of the 7,830 candidates applying to Cambridge, and 41 per cent of the 6,898 applying to Oxford, were offered places.

The proportion of women accepted at Oxbridge continues to creep up. At Oxford, where all but three of the 28 undergraduate colleges are coeducational, 36 per cent of this year's intake are women, compared with a quarter five years ago.

At Cambridge, where there are still five single-sex men's colleges and two single-sex women's colleges, women accounted for 30 per cent of this year's intake. The proportion of women accepted at other universities last year was 40 per cent.

## More meat but less bread, butter and cheese eaten

By Geraldine Norman Sale Room Correspondent

People are more concerned about what they eat, government figures published today indicate. For the first time meat and meat products have contributed almost a third of the protein in the average household diet. Purchases of white bread, butter, lard and cheese were all lower.

The proportion of fat and protein in diets increased slightly, while carbohydrate consumption decreased, the Ministry of Agriculture says in the 1978 annual report of the National Food Survey.

There had also been a marked move away from polysaturated fats, believed to contribute to heart disease, to polyunsatur-

ated fats such as some soft margarines and some vegetable cooking oils.

The average diet contained 2,260 calories a day. Intake of essential nutrients was well over the amounts recommended by the Department of Health except for vitamin D, although most adults derived enough of that from sunlight. More vegetables and fruit were eaten.

During 1978, the average household of two adults and two children spent £22.44 a week on food, 10 per cent more than in the previous year. Milk drinking continued to decline, to 4.44 pints a person a week, compared with 4.71 pints in 1976.

Household Food Consumption and Expenditure, 1978 (Statutory Office, £7.50).

## £1m bid likely for Benin collection

By Geraldine Norman Sale Room Correspondent

Sotheby's expect to raise about £1m for a collection of Benin bronzes and ivories they are for sale today. It comprises 24 pieces, stretching from the fourteenth to the nineteenth centuries.

The collection is known to have been formed by Mr Adolph Schwarz, of Amsterdam, a leading figure in the perfume industry, though Sotheby's describe it merely as a private collection of a European.

There has been intense competition between the world's leading auctioneers to secure this prize for their sale rooms. Mr. Lougher, the French auctioneer, describes it as one of the three or four finest Benin collections in private hands.

The kingdom of Benin, in present-day Nigeria, practised for centuries a court art of a sophistication unknown elsewhere on the African continent.

Most known examples of Benin art left Nigeria after the British punitive expedition of 1897 and the looting of the palace. In recent years museums and collectors have been prepared to bid high for the rare artistic survivals of that great civilisation.

But on this occasion the bidding started between the auctioneers themselves. "We and Sotheby's conducted a private auction to secure the sale," Mr. Lougher said. "They were prepared to go higher than us."

The auctioneers were presumably competing over their valuations of the collection and the cutting of the hand not, then plunge it in cold water.

offered Mr Schwarz any guaranteed return on the sale.

The success of the transaction relies fundamentally on interest in three items, each expected to fetch between £100,000 and £250,000. That in turn is likely to hang on the importance attached by bidders to the condition of the objects. Two bronze heads and an ivory bell were carefully restored by British museum conservationists some years ago.

The restorer who dealt with the bronze head of an oba (king) dating to the fourteenth century recalls with emotion his nerve-wracking job.

The piece, estimated at worth between £180,000 and £220,000, had a deep dent in one cheek. To soften the bronze and make it workable, it was necessary to make the head red hot, then plunge it in cold water.

## WEST EUROPE

## Spain links progress on Gibraltar with its entry into Nato

From Harry Debellius Madrid, June 15

Spain's entry into the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation might be delayed if efforts to reach an acceptable solution of the Gibraltar problem fall short, Señor Marcelino Oreja, the Spanish Foreign Minister, said here this weekend.

Speaking at a private dinner attended by several foreign correspondents, including the correspondent of *The Times*, in Madrid last Friday, Señor Oreja said that some high-ranking military officers in Spain opposed Nato membership unless there was progress on Gibraltar. They objected to the use of facilities on the Rock by Nato forces without Spanish permission, in the light of the Spanish claim to sovereignty over the territory.

The Foreign Minister said he was confident that the spirit of the Lisbon agreement signed last April by Lord Carrington and himself was still alive, but he could not say when the gates between Spain and Gibraltar, shut 12 years ago as a result of the Spanish Government's decision to bring pressure on Britain to negotiate, would be opened.

Señor Oreja said he had not said that the gates would be opened by June 1, the date mentioned in the Lisbon accord as the deadline for the re-establishment of communications between Spain and the British Crown colony.

He put the blame for the delay in carrying out the plan on the need to organize administrative and physical facilities such as

cust. ins posts a areas. He denied it was because of an difference between and Spanish govt.

Nevertheless, Spain's stand, the treatment must be Spanish on the Gibraltarians in some time as in shape. This is conflict with the pretension based on the basis of the future refers to "future" on the basis of diplomatic sound consider that "future" is of vit in the British in spite of the Spanish remarks. These "fu" that the word "fu" used by the British to justify the Spain should take by restoring, lanc tions before neg under-way.

The Spanish r that the ques this country's par the next general 1983, but probab next year. He ruling Centre Union Party weter joining the Alli would like to t support from oth these of his own.

He suggested Spanish the main delay in the in regarding Wester physical facilities such as Nato.

## Police halt Latin outside Notre Dame

From Charles Hargrove Paris, June 15

A much publicized Mass today on the square in front of Notre Dame by one of the extreme Roman Catholic traditionalist leaders, the Abbé Louis Coache, did not take place.

The prefect of police, forbade the celebration, meant to be a spectacular gesture of defiance against the ecclesiastical authorities; and the priest himself failed to turn up. He was persuaded not to go there by police inspectors.

About 150 traditionalists, dressed in their Sunday best, looked on from the square in their motley attire, as they waited for a couple of hours wondering what to do.

They knelt and sang the "Ave Maria" and traditional Latin Mass, interspersed with a few half-hearted slogans like: "We want the Abbé Coache"; "Down with Giscard"; and "Freedom of Expression".

Some criticized Monsignor Ducaud-Bourget, another traditionalist leader, and organized the occupation more than three years ago by traditionalist shock troops of the Church of

St Nicholas du the Latin Quar the Latin Quar Order of Malta b his flock from planned Mass a on the same day. Lefebvre, the traditionalist Ecône, was group St Nicholas.

The Archbishop a confirmation Saturday at Dijon Abbé Coache's r not sensible. He outcast the leaderless Dame wonderer next. Finally, t put an end to t culous episode, to disperse. He marched in pr sing that he r for a while before There were no i

Two days ago the Archbishop pealed its ritual tual — fulfil Archbishop of Lel since that he v suspended since tore not authori Mass.

## Queen Beatrix visits Dutch 'poison town'

From Robert Schull Amsterdam, June 15

Queen Beatrix visited Holland's "poison town" of Leekherk yesterday. She spent two hours with some of the 871 people who have had to leave their homes because the ground on which the houses were built is polluted with dangerous chemicals.

More than 250 families were evacuated from a new housing estate last month. They have been temporarily housed in prefabricated emergency dwellings on the outskirts of the town.

The decision to evacuate the entire estate came after the discovery in March that the soil was contaminated with asbestos and flyash, which are waste products from the manufacture of paint. The chemicals were dumped in 1970 and 1971 with the permission of the local authorities, by a waste removal firm as part of a landfill scheme to prepare the site for the new estate.

## Policemen in Basque terror aft

Pamplona, Jun

iss shot dead i plain clothes t gence of violence country.

Police said arried with hit the policemen, aged 24, three tr almost instantly, the first i days, was attribu (Basque Land organization.

In three people in the town, the civil guards in S Saturday night d stration for an, imprisoned ETA n Officials at So seven policemen slung that he v injury in a fig

Police in Bilt José Maria Le aged 52, president Association of P shot in the leg bility.—UPI, AP.

## Thousands commemorate Gaulle's call to arms

From Our Own Correspondent Paris, June 15

More than 40,000 people, the largest crowd ever to assemble at the shrine of Gaulism, took part in a march at Colombes-les-deux-Eglises this morning.

It was the first of a number of imposing ceremonies planned this week to commemorate the fortieth anniversary of General de Gaulle's appeal to the French to continue the struggle against Germany, which he broadcast over the BBC on June 18, 1940.

On Wednesday President Giscard d'Estaing will speak at a solemn gathering in the Sorbonne. The same evening, a son et lumière spectacle is being staged on the terrace of the Palais de Chaillot, where pictures will be shown on a screen more than 40 metres wide. A huge Cross of Lorraine will be projected on the Eiffel Tower by a laser beam arrangement.

Thousands of people will have been made to cope with a crowd of 150,000 to 200,000 people.

This morning Gaulist pilgrims from all over the country converged on the little village in Champagne, where the General died in 1959. They formed up in two huge

processions, on Jacques Chirac, leader, and the Maurice Couve d General's former ster and Prime marched three massive pink pr Lorraine, on a hi the village, wh the countryside.

More than 20 ministers, but i serving in the p ment, took part along with, mor members of a t mentary delegati Paris.

The ceremony the memorial w After a transu famous appeal, Schumann, the f Minister, who d broadcast over occupied France, speech.

The appeal, he verbal chari time a human b appearance of su the heart revolts t observe the less; he hears the a 15.

## Mental patients' charter for UN

By a Staff Reporter

A draft declaration that would give extensive rights to mental patients in connexion with civil liberties in hospital and the refusal to treatment is being put to the United Nations.

If adopted it will increase the pressure on the United Kingdom Government to give mental patients rights they are denied, notably, rights of appeal against detention and the procedures to be followed for solitary confinement.

The draft declaration says that patients should have the right to appeal to a judicial body against detention. Mental patients in the United Kingdom who are detained for up to 28 days have no such rights.

Patients detained for longer, including those who are in the four special hospitals of Broadmoor, Rampton, Moss Side and Park Lane and in psychiatric hospitals, can appeal to a mental health review tribunal.

But the tribunal cannot make a binding decision. It puts recommendations to the Home Secretary, who takes the decision. At present half the tribunal decisions in favour of releasing a patient are rejected by the minister.

The draft document, produced

by a committee of experts in Sicily last month, says patients should have the right to be represented at the hearing.

Moreover, lawyer and patient should be able to see hospital records as long as there is no substantial risk of harm to the patient's mental health. That is not possible in Britain.

Patients should not be given excessive medication, nor should be used as a punishment or for the staff convenience, the draft says. It should be administered only on the written order of a qualified medical practitioner.

The informed and voluntary consent of patients is necessary before treatment is given, whether the patients have been committed to an institution or are there voluntarily, the experts decided.

In the case of patients who have been committed and are not competent to give their consent, the doctor should give them "the least restrictive treatment considered necessary to alleviate or cure the mental disorder".

Only in the case of urgent necessity may treatment be given to involuntary patients without their consent; even then it should be kept to a

minimum and be shown not to have dangerous or irreversible effects. Patients should also have the right to receive and send uncensored communications, including confidential telephone calls. Many mental patients are not allowed those privileges.

Solitary confinement should not be used unless it is necessary to prevent a patient from injuring himself or others.

The proposals are specific about when a patient should be admitted to a mental hospital and lay strong emphasis on treating the mentally ill in the community wherever possible.

A mental patient should be committed to a hospital only if there is convincing evidence that he would otherwise do serious physical harm to himself or to others, the document says.

Evidence of violence should be provided.

Mr Larry Gostin, legal director of MIND, the National Association of Mental Health, which helped to draw up the document, said English law was "wholly impotent" in seeking to protect the liberties of mental patients. The Mental Health Act 1959, clearly needed reform, he said.

## Charity to get £25,000 more this year

MIND, the mental health

charity, is to get a £275,000 government grant this year, compared with £250,000 last year, despite the controversy over its allegations about brutality in Rampton special hospital in Nottinghamshire.

A parliamentary question will be tabled today by Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, Labour MP for Ormskirk, asking the reason for the "inordinate and unnecessary" delay in the Director of Public Prosecutions' office. "This is giving rise to suspicion among those intimately involved that it is all going to be quietly forgotten and buried," he said.

A police investigation was set up after a Yorkshire Television programme in May, 1979, which said inquiries had uncovered more than 800 instances of brutality involving 145 nurses. Almost 200 former Rampton patients were interviewed for the programme.

The Secret Hospital, but the hospital refused to cooperate.

Since May a number of detectives from the Nottinghamshire police have been interviewing staff and patients and evidence against four

## MP fears cover-up over Rampton brutality charges

By Lucy Hodges

Concern is growing about delays in bringing charges against nurses who are alleged to have committed acts of brutality against patients at Rampton special hospital in Nottinghamshire.

A parliamentary question will be tabled today by Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, Labour MP for Ormskirk, asking the reason for the "inordinate and unnecessary" delay in the Director of Public Prosecutions' office. "This is giving rise to suspicion among those intimately involved that it is all going to be quietly forgotten and buried," he said.

A police investigation was set up after a Yorkshire Television programme in May, 1979, which said inquiries had uncovered more than 800 instances of brutality involving 145 nurses. Almost 200 former Rampton patients were interviewed for the programme.

The Secret Hospital, but the hospital refused to cooperate.

Since May a number of detectives from the Nottinghamshire police have been interviewing staff and patients and evidence against four

nurses has gone to the DPP.

Two of the dossiers were submitted to the DPP several months ago; the others were sent in the last few days.

The hospital, which is designed for mentally abnormal offenders but has traditionally specialised in the subnormal, is also the subject of a second investigation. After the Yorkshire Television programme a committee of inquiry was set up by the Department of Health and Social Security to review the organization, management and functioning of Rampton and to recommend changes.

That inquiry, chaired by Sir John Boynton, is still taking evidence and last week interviewed former patients and their relations as well as Mr Peter Thompson, a penal reformer and former Broadmoor patient.

MIND, the National Association for Mental Health, has told the inquiry:

"The state of morale and motivation, the extent of internal divisions, and the depth of defensive and recriminatory attitudes at the hospital may be without parallel."



## OVERSEAS

Afghan agents' bombs  
tension on  
North-West Frontier

over Fishlock  
June 15  
ing and there have been re-  
quests that the refugees be  
moved further away.  
The relationship between  
local people and refugees has  
so far been fairly good. Afghans  
and Pakistanis in this region  
are mainly Pushtu-speaking  
Pathans with much in common.  
In keeping with a strong tradi-  
tion of hospitality, the refugees  
have been made welcome.  
"It is good that we help," a  
restaurant waiter at Peshawar  
station said. "They are our  
cousins and when we help them  
God smiles."  
However, the bombings have  
caused a tension that did not  
exist before and the increasing  
weight of numbers has begun  
to strain even the strong ele-  
ment of hospitality and com-  
passion here.  
Pakistan has spent £100m in  
aid to the refugees. Last Friday  
the World Bank agreed to give  
£50m for refugee relief as part  
of an aid package to Pakistan.  
The refugees are not the only  
problem in the North-West  
Frontier Province. Jets and  
helicopters have been flying into  
Pakistan from bases in Afghanis-  
tan, presumably in pursuit of,  
or search of, *mujahidin* who  
are harassing Afghan and Soviet  
troops.  
At first there were incursions  
over Chitral, north of here, and  
in May there were reports of  
overflights all along the border.  
These incidents were not pub-  
licized by the Pakistan Govern-  
ment.  
According to an informed  
source, a helicopter bombed a  
road near Miranshah, south of  
Peshawar, and there was a  
bombing attack on a refugee  
camp. There have also been in-  
cidents of shelling from the  
border in Bajaur, 30 miles  
north of here. There is con-  
cern among local people about  
fighting, or "hot pursuit", spill-  
ing over the border.

Soviet soldiers abandon Cossack-style hats for regulation wide-brimmed sombreros  
Guerrilla campaign forces Russians to escalate conflict  
in effort to subdue rebels in strongholds round Kabul

Continued from page 1

infinitely superior conventional  
military force.

Their pin-prick attacks on  
troops and convoys have forced  
the Soviet Army to take pre-  
cautions out of all proportion  
to the battles they wish to fight,  
thus ensuring that the Russians  
themselves escalate the conflict.

For the Russians, therefore,  
"limited" military intervention  
has turned into a military cam-  
paign, and with the collapse in  
morale of the Afghan Army—  
whom the Russians unwisely  
thought they would reinforce  
rather than replace—this cam-  
paign is fast turning into a  
guerrilla war of almost unprece-  
dented dimensions.

History has even added its  
own casualty to the conflict  
by divining that at least one  
band of Afghan insurgents  
should be attacking Soviet posi-  
tions just to the north of the  
Kabul gorge—beside the very  
same ravine in which their  
tribal ancestors slaughtered a  
British Army of 16,000 in 1942.

The centre of Kabul remains  
rather atmosphere of sweltering  
calm that often settles over the  
storm centres of Asian wars.  
Afghan soldiers sit idly on the  
pavements watching the old  
Kabul taxis and occasional  
camels negotiating the intersec-  
tions while Russian troops  
smilingly check the identities of  
motorists on the airport road.

In keeping with the hot sum-  
mer months, the Soviet soldiers



have abandoned their smart  
winter Cossack-style hats in  
favour of a new regulation  
wide-brimmed sombrero, a  
faintly exotic piece of apparel  
that makes them look rather  
like horseless members of the  
Royal Canadian Mounted  
Police.

Anyone who doubts that  
Afghanistan is in a state of  
war, however, has only to  
watch the activity at Kabul air-  
port to understand the enor-  
mous military effort which the  
Soviet Union is now putting  
into the battle against the  
insurgents.

on their tails—are refuelled  
and returned on the northern  
perimeter. The transit roads are  
cluttered with mobile radar  
vehicles and lorries carrying  
troops in steel helmets and  
barbed wire.

At one point today, three  
turbo-prop transport aircraft,  
two four-engine transport jets  
and six MiGs were all lined up  
for takeoff. As one helicopter  
raced low over the terminal  
building, a pair of MiGs swept  
down the runway and rose into  
the air at high speed, two  
large bombs—each painted  
olive blue—bulging from their  
bellies.

For most of the day, the big  
Ilyushin transports, heavy,  
four-engine machines that look  
remarkably like the American  
superfortresses of 35 years ago—  
were turning over Kabul, trail-  
ing streams of fuel exhaust as  
they banked into the hot scum  
clouds en route to Tashkent.

If the Russians are deeply  
concerned about the military  
situation—and they ought to be  
—then they can draw no com-  
fort from Afghanistan's domes-  
tic affairs. Mr Babrak Karmal's  
Government is going through  
another of its periodic power  
struggles as the rival Parcham  
and Khalq groups within the  
ruling People's Party wrestle  
for influence.

Mr Karmal, who leads the  
Parcham movement, served an  
unsettling warning on his col-  
leagues last night by ordering  
the execution of three ministers  
—all Khalq members—who

served in the Government of  
Haizullah Amin, Mr Karmal's  
predecessor who was over-  
thrown with Soviet assistance  
last December.

Furthermore, Kabul's school-  
children are refusing to attend  
classes since hundreds were  
taken ill last week. According  
to the Government, rebels  
objecting to a "revolutionary"  
teaching tried to poison them.

Whatever the truth of this  
allegation—and the *Mujahidin*  
have indeed burnt dozens of  
schools in Afghanistan—the  
population have chosen to be-  
lieve that the Government was  
responsible for putting sulphur  
in the schools' water supplies in  
order to blacken the name of  
the insurgents. Almost a thou-  
sand children were taken to the  
Allabad hospital in Kabul last  
week although there were no  
deaths.

This cannot be said of the  
nightly shootings in Kabul. Last  
night, gunfire intermittently  
woke up the city's armies of  
dogs and two ambulances drove  
down the main road towards the  
bazaar although the authorities  
did not disclose the cause of  
the shooting. They never do.

Parcham and Khalq party  
members have been feuding vio-  
lently for about two weeks and  
it is almost impossible to dis-  
tinguish between political in-  
fighting and insurgent assassina-  
tions when the victims are  
supporters of Mr Karmal.

Turks shrug  
off air  
dispute with  
AthensFrom Sinan Fisek  
Ankara, June 15

Almost every year, in the  
early summer, the airspace dis-  
pute between Ankara and  
Athens flares up as Turkey  
boasts its annual NATO "Sea  
Wolf" air and naval  
manoeuvres in the Aegean Sea.

This year was no exception  
and Turkey is disappointed be-  
cause it hoped that its abolition  
three months ago of Noram 714,  
reopening Aegean airspace to  
civilian traffic, would have  
created "a positive atmos-  
phere" in relations with  
Greece.

According to Turkish  
officials, the dispute arises from  
a contradiction in Greece's  
application of international law.  
Custom has it that national air-  
space be equivalent to the  
extent of territorial waters, but  
Athens claims 10 miles of air-  
space, compared with six miles  
of territorial waters.

Greece also claims the 10-  
mile airspace limit for its  
numerous islands in the Aegean.  
Recent Greek demands for  
Turkish Air Force planes in  
the disputed additional four-  
mile area to give flight plans  
to Athens in advance is illegal,  
according to Turkish officials.

Although Ankara and Athens  
have tended to react simul-  
taneously in disputes in the  
past, Turkish officials appear to  
be taking the latest issue  
calmly. Mr Hayrettin Erkmen,  
the Turkish Foreign Minister,  
has shrugged off Greek state-  
ments that are seen as being  
inflammatory.

Soviet soldiers abandon Cossack-style hats for regulation wide-brimmed sombreros  
Guerrilla campaign forces Russians to escalate conflict  
in effort to subdue rebels in strongholds round Kabul

sonic initiative to bring  
Iran parties together  
n Akhtar  
June 15  
Shah, the Pakistan  
minister, said here  
the three-man stand-  
ing committee of Islamic  
leaders hoped to meet  
in the city of Kabul  
t and leaders of the  
urgents in Geneva  
north.  
speaking before his  
far London, Paris  
de as part of the  
mmitee's search for  
selement of the  
i crisis. In London  
ill have talks with  
agon the Foreign  
He will also meet  
et Thatcher, the  
mer.  
said that Mr Habib,  
meral of the Islamic  
who is the third  
the standing commit-  
with Mr Shahi and  
otbzadeh, the Iran-  
i Minister, was al-  
ch with Moscow and  
ek their cooperation  
amic initiative. He  
ed to know the re-  
Chatti's contacts in  
days while he was  
or Paris.  
Pakistan Foreign  
ceatedly emphasized  
standing committee  
confer recognition  
al regime. The com-  
id act within the  
of decisions by the  
eign ministers at  
in January and  
slamabad, he said  
held recognition of  
Karmal's Govern-  
agreed agreed with  
ident that the pre-  
by the committee  
to a deadlock and

n troops in  
near  
capital

a, June 15.—A 200-  
yan contingent sent  
President Goukouni  
of Chad went into  
be end of last week  
ions held by forces  
r Hissen Habre, the  
Defence Minister,  
civil airport here.  
sses said the  
to arrived here on  
acked Mr Habre's  
mortal and artillery  
ive hours overnight  
ay.  
rans were forced to  
when Mr Habre's  
ster-attacked units  
reconnaissance arm-  
ic. But later Mr  
ces were reported to  
ordered to withdraw  
ons near the airport.  
France-Press.

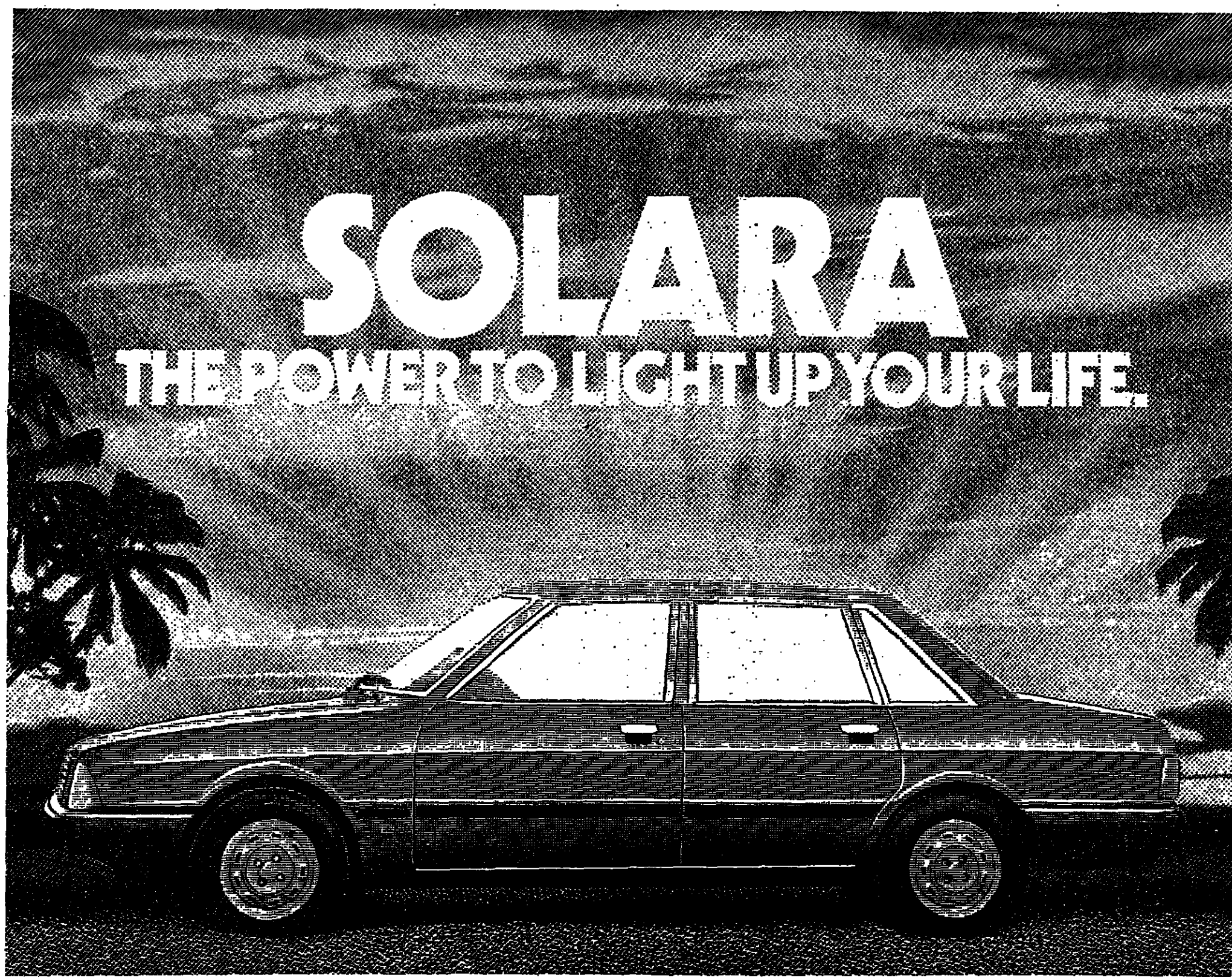
eral Zia shelves easing  
ress restrictions

Correspondent  
June 15  
Zia ul-Haq and his  
try and civil aides  
ded to shelve relaxa-  
press censorship in  
has been an almost  
demand from jour-  
lifting censorship,  
was imposed last  
together with the deci-  
cancel elections for  
t and provincial  
his last meeting with  
about a week ago,  
Zia was reported to  
ed partly to lift or  
ensorship, which re-  
sponders and journals  
reports on national  
scrutiny by censors  
ing to an official state-  
question was reviewed

Tripura dead  
carried by rivers  
to Bangladesh

Dacca, June 15.—Hundreds  
of heless and decomposed  
bodies are being carried into  
Bangladesh by the Rivers  
Gomati and Soma from the  
Indian State of Tripura, the  
newspapers Ittefaq has re-  
ported today.  
Some of the bodies also bear  
bullet and knife wounds.  
The newspaper reported that  
on June 10 about 1,000 Indian  
border into the Comilla district  
of Bangladesh but were pushed  
back by the Bangladesh border  
force.  
Some of the Indian nationals  
ence in Tripura and Assam,  
fleeing from communal vio-  
had, however, evaded detection  
and entered Comilla town, the  
report said—Agence France-  
Presse.

today and it was decided to  
take it up again later.  
No explanation for deferring  
a decision was officially given,  
but apparently, the conference  
regarded it as against the Gov-  
ernment's interest to relax  
censorship at this stage.  
As with censorship, no deci-  
sion seems to have been taken  
on General Zia's offer to permit  
a public debate on his desire  
to introduce an Islamic system  
in the country. He made the  
offer recently in a televised  
speech and invited newspaper  
editors to debate in their col-  
umns what should be the shape  
of an Islamic society and  
government in Pakistan.  
However, the Islamic ideology  
Council, an official body, today  
recommended the govern-  
ment the introduction of an  
interest-free economy.



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a spacious, airy interior.

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Informational 240 2290.

## THEATRES

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE 240 2291.  
JULIA KENNEDY 240 2292.  
ON THE 240 2293.  
THE 240 2294.  
THE 240 2295.  
THE 240 2296.  
THE 240 2297.  
THE 240 2298.  
THE 240 2299.  
THE 240 2300.  
THE 240 2301.  
THE 240 2302.  
THE 240 2303.  
THE 240 2304.  
THE 240 2305.  
THE 240 2306.  
THE 240 2307.  
THE 240 2308.  
THE 240 2309.  
THE 240 2310.

## CONCERTS

FESTIVAL OF ALL STARS 240 2311.  
FESTIVAL OF ALL STARS 240 2312.  
FESTIVAL OF ALL STARS 240 2313.  
FESTIVAL OF ALL STARS 240 2314.  
FESTIVAL OF ALL STARS 240 2315.  
FESTIVAL OF ALL STARS 240 2316.  
FESTIVAL OF ALL STARS 240 2317.  
FESTIVAL OF ALL STARS 240 2318.  
FESTIVAL OF ALL STARS 240 2319.  
FESTIVAL OF ALL STARS 240 2320.

## THEATRES

THEATRE 240 2321.  
THEATRE 240 2322.  
THEATRE 240 2323.  
THEATRE 240 2324.  
THEATRE 240 2325.  
THEATRE 240 2326.  
THEATRE 240 2327.  
THEATRE 240 2328.  
THEATRE 240 2329.  
THEATRE 240 2330.

RLPO/Weller  
Festival Hall

## Max Harrison

Although it would make for an expensive concert, I would imagine, for obvious purposes of comparison, like to hear Beethoven's Ninth Symphony coupled with his Choral Fantasy. Failing that, his symphony number eight is the ninth's obvious companion, and it was with this that Friday's programme by the Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra began.

It seemed as if the conductor, Walter Weller, was out to prove that number eight is not a lightweight. It is usually taken to be a certain heaviness of rhythm at the start implied this, as later in the first movement did an emphasis on the timpani parts and on ensemble accents. This in turn made the orchestral textures in the more strenuous passages sound thicker than usual, yet the final effect was to heighten the impact of Beethoven's customary demonic energy.

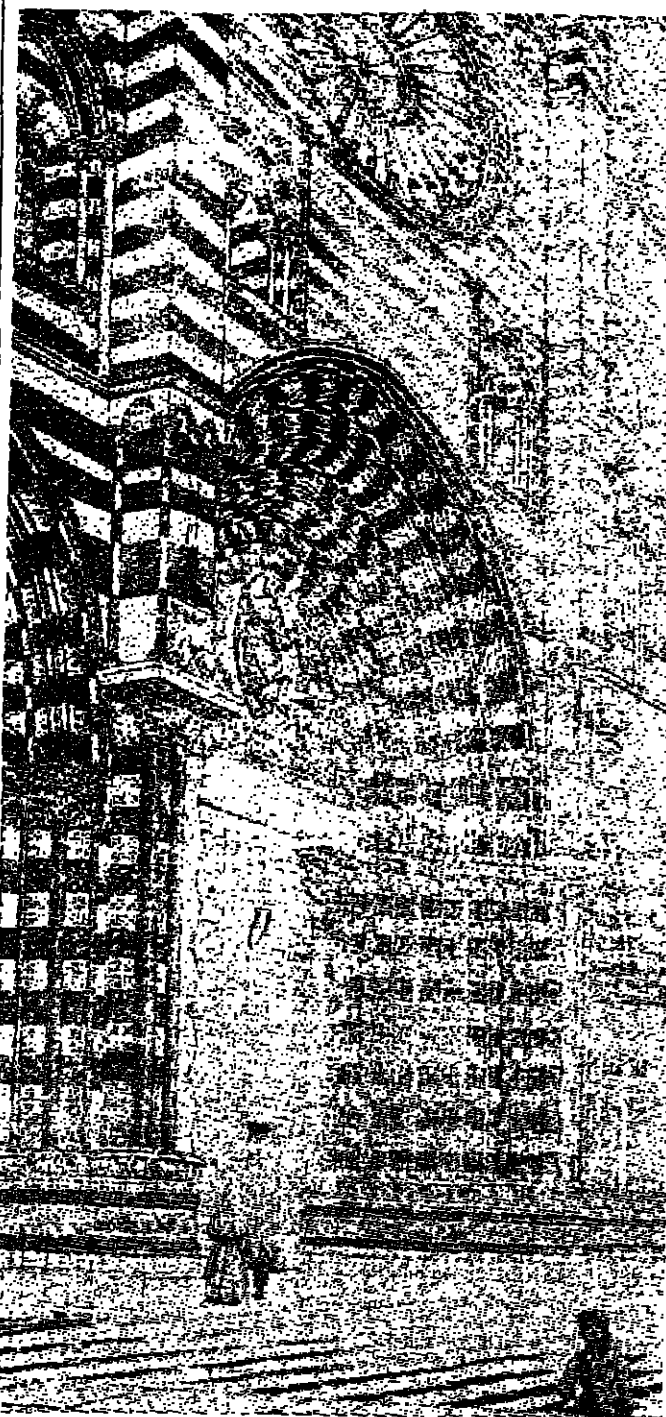
The approach was an interesting one, unless I was reading overmuch into Mr. Weller's efforts. Initially the second movement suggested as much because it was almost elegant; gradually, though, it took on weight. The third movement was a pretty strenuous minuet, and in much of the finale the combination of speed and heaviness produced the same effect as in the opening movement.

Altogether this was a good limbering-up for the Ninth symphony, and the Royal Liverpool Philharmonic, responded well, being in excellent form. For the Ninth symphony the orchestra was joined by the Liverpool Philharmonic Choir, and the soloists were Jennifer Smith, Patricia Payne (replacing an indisposed Anne Howell), David Rendall and Don Curran. Mr. Weller held the gigantic design of the opening movement together extremely well, I thought. Certainly one had an impression of a titanic struggle with fate.

In view of its show of extreme force, one might expect the scherzo to intensify the effects of the opening movement, but on this occasion at least, it brought relief. This, I think, is because its outbursts are contained within a relatively simple design, clearly articulated by Mr. Weller. In the finale, with chorus and soloists, the latter at some points sounded under strain, as they have in every performance that I can remember. But mostly I think that is the effect Beethoven wanted.

Some of the reviews on this page are reprinted from Friday's later editions.

## The treasurer of medieval architecture



Viollet-le-Duc: Genoa Cathedral (detail).

Monkey Subdues  
White-Bone Demon  
Holland Festival

## Paul Griffiths

In recent years the Holland Festival has done a lot to explore the byways of opera, but this time it has set itself a standard of inquisitiveness that will be hard to beat. The Magic Flute waves the flag for the standard repertoire; otherwise all is uncommon, with the selection including a duif, belated premiere for Jan van Gils's nationalist epic *Thil*, which was completed during the German occupation, as well as the single opera of that extraordinary amateur composer Extra Pound and the ubiquitous *Every Good Boy Deserves Favour*.

The far extremes of the art are represented by *Li Gius de Robin et de Marion*, written about 1380 by Adam de la Halle, and *Monkey Subdues White-Bone Demon*, completed

this year by Peter Schat, who is by far the most interesting Dutch composer of the middle generation, though his music has not so far shown itself inclined to travel. Attending the two pieces on consecutive nights might have been expected to produce some particularly dreadful variety of culture shock, but in fact there was an unexpectedly large area of common ground, not just in the enthusiasm of the Amsterdam audience at both events, but just in the shared inaccessibility of the languages, Middle French and Dutch, but also in the ebullient narrative zest of the works themselves.

To get some fun out of *Li Gius de Robin et de Marion* was perhaps the more formidable task. The work is well known to scholars as an unusually early and lengthy example of a play with incidental music, but performances have been rare, partly no doubt because the music is very slight, consisting of a few little songs in a folksy style, but largely because on paper it looks like the kind of thing that would

only appeal to people who find Chaucer uproarious. The Holland Festival had the right idea in presenting the play in the courtyard of an exactly contemporary building, the superb brick castle of Muldersloot, wonderfully preserved like a miniature in a book of hours with its moat and its formal garden of herbs and roses. In that setting one could take pleasure in anything, though undoubtedly it was a help that the piece was briskly acted and well spoken under the direction of Eddy Habbema, with instrumental support from Leo Melnik and his Ensemble Kaproen.

It was also a help that the play was preceded by a variety of mini-concerts, distributed around the castle and to be visited as one wished. I caught Kaproen again in the courtyard, giving a recital of songs and instrumental pieces from around 1380 against the background of bleating from the assembled sheep and goats, a pleasantly

realistic touch for the castle visitor, but resolutely inseparable in their disjuncture from the sounds of recorders and sackbuts. Free from such heckling, the Sequencia Ensemble inevitably made a firmer impression, sophisticated as they were in the real group feeling they developed for music by de la Halle and his immediate predecessors, yet also strong and gutsy when the music demanded.

But animals were to be fore again, of course, in *Monkey*. Based on an episode from the much televised Chinese saga, the work has been described by the composer as a "circus opera", which it is by virtue of being played in a big top near the city nurseries, and as a "strip opera", which it is, contrary to lewder expectations, by virtue of the comic-book speed and simplicity of the action.

As in all his recent works, Schat tried in *Monkey* to build bridges across from his 12-note style into familiar harmonic regions, this time em-

bracing Chinese pentatony by virtuosic routes through Berg Vintia Concertato. However, this is no imitation *Turandot*. There is precious little Chinese flavour in the music; indeed, there is precious little distinct flavour at all, despite bright scoring for an orchestra of a dozen. The five singers, developed for music by de la Halle and his immediate predecessors, yet also strong and gutsy when the music demanded.

The whole thing is made a delight by the glowing work of the production by Ann Marie Prius, the striking east-west costumes of Floris Guntelaar and the vivacity of a cast including Wouter Goethart as Monkey, and the work of the music master, a lyric tenor, moving at moments of anger into absurd falsetto, and Marijke Blok as the White-Bone Demon, another gleeful portrait of evil from the soprano who recently gave us her Queen of the Night against the background of circus than opera, may be, but smashing circus nevertheless.

Marvin Gaye  
Albert Hall

Richard Williams  
Marvin Gaye's music, which in his early days epitomized the high-octane energy so consistently produced by that greatest of all pop factories, Motown Records, moved during the last decade towards a more languid style, expressing a sensuality through relaxed, improvisatory manner. His high tenor voice, lean and husky yet often trading on an exquisite sweetness, has matured into an instrument of refined expressivity with a narrow but very personal range; the grooves he now prefers are mellow, understated and even less resistible.

His long-awaited return to London on Friday night displayed a master class in how to complete command of his powers. Much credit must be attributed to the presence of three male singers among his accompanists; their fine harmonic textures, which were the related styles of black gospel and streetcorner doo-wop, were applied to refreshing effect, adding a welcome new flavour to well-known songs like "Let's Get It On" and "Some Get To This". Their most profound contribution was made to a medley of "If This World Were Mine" and "Ain't Nothing Like the Real Thing", performed in slow versions as a moving tribute to Gaye's former partner, the late Tammi Terrell.

Gave himself up in immaculate voice, his every wail and swoon sending a shiver through the audience. If, at several points, he seemed in danger of overdoing the self-indulgent monologues, at least he stopped short of the solipsism which ruined Al Green's London season last year.

Now 41, he achieves his own long history with a dignity and integrity which apparently come easier to soul stars than to rock musicians of the same generation. Perhaps that has something to do with the inherently greater dignity and integrity of soul music; at any rate, his readings of vintage items, like "Ain't That Peculiar" and the trio of songs from his "What's Going On" cycle were both true to the original works and interestingly novel. Although his output may have diminished in recent years, Gaye's musicianship and creativity are not merely intact but waxing.

David Pryce-Jones

New Mozart  
Orchestra/Fairbairn  
Queen Elizabeth Hall

## Hilary Finch

Although he was born in 1728 and wrote 168 symphonies, at least 60 concertos and many serenades and divertimenti, until the late 1950s poor František Pokorny hardly existed. Then some American scholars discovered that the wicked Baron Von Schack, Pokorny's jealous superior at the court of Regensburg, had recatalogued nearly all his orchestral works, attributing them alphabetically, starting at Abel—and, by the

Symphony No 91, arriving at Monn, Georg Marbas. Clive Fairbairn's orchestra, which specializes in performing lesser-known eighteenth-century works, played Pokorny's Symphony No 91 (hitherto Monn's third) with complete conviction; but the musical logic of the story is really more interesting than the music, which, apart from its devilish horn parts, speaks with the all-too-familiar tones of a minor composer rather than with any of its own.

The first movement, shaped by regular reference to an E flat arpeggio idea, ends just as it seems to be becoming a miniature horn concerto, and the attractive slow movement, full of gentle C minor pathos, ends just before it becomes bore. Back comes the arpeggio motif

for the sturdy cheerful Minuet and Trio—but, ah, the Trio is an exact variation of the Minuet, and the horns showing off again above the predictable harmonies. The finale contains a quirky little violin figure: moments like these make the work a little more interesting than the music of its contemporaries, but does not send me running to Regensburg to undo the rest of the Baron's work.

The Mozart K482 E flat piano concerto was a cunning choice to follow the Pokorny: the colour and grandeur of the work had been prepared, and even the arpeggio figures anticipated. Peter Wallfisch played warmly and temperamentally, using the pedal liberally in the

figurations and scale passages and drawing the last expressive drop from every bar. What was lost in clarity and simplicity was made up in resonance, drive and excitement in the outer two movements; but the Andante was too heavy-handed for me, though a delightful flute and bassoon conversation refreshed the ear.

In a brightly vigorous Symphony No 40, Mr Fairbairn showed that not even Mozart wrote in G-minor bar to be tragic and forbidding. If chances were missed to relish some of the more mouthwatering turns of phrase, this reading, like the other, was full of realised with conviction, and integrity which went a long way towards its justification.

## Book review

Dai Greatcoat  
A self-portrait of David Jones in his letters  
Edited by René Hague  
Faber, £12.50

Introducing  
David Jones  
A selection of his writings  
Edited by John Matthias  
Faber Paperbacks, £2.95

Nobody could have lived more privately than David Jones, he scarcely troubled the world at all; yet there was no doubting that the genius in him one day would become public property. His friends recognized what he needed as man and artist, they were a community to him, and foremost among them was René Hague. He and David Jones had first met in 1924 at Christmas Eve 1924 at Capel-fy-fair, working with the sculptor Eric Gill. David Jones for a time was engaged to one of Gill's daughters, and René Hague was to marry another, so he writes after 50 years as a quasi-brother-in-law. I cannot imagine that David Jones will ever be seen more closely or truly than he is here, through René Hague's commentaries and interpretations. More than a biography, here is David Jones as he was.

Hardly a day passed without David Jones writing to his chosen correspondents. The letters were sometimes thousands of words long with qualities of ease and humour which he found—tightening up on him when it came to writing for publication. Works of art in themselves, the footslog pages carried asterisks, interjections, and marginal comments in green and red and black and blue and sometimes lettering or even a map or a sketch to illustrate something. His meandering, as he called this process, was like extended conversation about his past, his master-printer father and the grandfather who had been a mast and block-maker at Rotherhithe (hence the fascination with all things nautical), and about childhood and the dusty old Camberwell School of Art where he first did life-studies. Wales and Welshness and his inability to learn the language properly, Christianity, Malory and "the matter of Britain", and of course the First War and the trenches and Mametz Wood where he was wounded.

To call on David was to sit over Bath Olivers and lemon tea, and to have contemporary reality recast in the original light of his preoccupations and his intellectuality. To have him explain all sorts of myths of familiar objects in the picture which happened to be on the easel (where it might stay for months of intensive reworking). A day or two afterwards one of the magical letters would probably arrive, carrying on where the talk had left off.

The first war was travelled very little—apart from a prolonged visit to Jerusalem in 1924, at a time when he was suffering from depression. In spite of neuroses and the "misfits" (from feeling miserable) on the surface, deep in him was something unbreakable, not conscious with the intellectual morbidity of the day, and finally cheerful. Some part of him remained a private of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, regimental (his word again), not the least crippled by the memories of Mametz Wood and the war, but proud of them, as René Hague is the first to say. Maybe he hated change and disturbance more than anything else. Under his bed, among hundreds of his finest drawings and paintings, which he refused to sell no matter how little money he had, was a pencil sketch of a bear, done when he was seven. He delighted in showing it, and pointing out how "triflingly good" it was. The continuity was impressive.

I am sure that René Hague is also right to maintain that David's unhappinesses were engendered in the main because he lived at a time when a religious nature like his appeared eccentric. Making and creating to him were acts of worship, or a sign, as he would have put it. If this made a secular monk of him, some sort of anchorite, his letters are completely and endearingly free from any wish to teach or preach. In one of them he writes, "But humanum genus

Warehouse  
DONMAR THEATRE  
TOMORROW 7.30  
EDUCATING RITA











# Springboks go forward but Lions mark time

[illegible]

ton New York Yankees 2, Oakland Athletics 1; Cleveland Indians 3, Minnesota Twins 2; Seattle Mariners 9, Baltimore Orioles 8.

# Mrs Penny scoops the francs at Chantilly

## Irish are banking on Cairn Rouge at Royal Ascot

### Show jumping

## Welcome from the hillside as Broome takes title

C. P. Orlando (Italy), 251ft 3in.  
 500m: walk: R. Sharp, 20:27.8 (new  
 American record).  
 Women: 110m: A. Brown, 11.21sec,

## Dalsaan can conquer classic colts

**Nottingham programme**  
220, KINGSTONS SQUARE, London, Selling: 5676-69)

416	F. Hild	1
418	Sally's Prayer, H. Prince, 1960	F. Hild
420	Sharkey, H. Prince, 1960	J. Blanks 3 1

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## Windsor programme

6.45 TEMPLE STAIRS (2nd c. & a.: 21.290 : 5F)

[illegible]

	9	0000-01	Pepitone, G., Pardon, R.	G. Dugan
	11	000-0	Alyst, R. Armelung, R.-I.	D. Plaflet
	12	000-	Morgan's Choice, H. Blaymes, T-18	W. Carson
	13	01-04	Master Shackets, T. Marshall, T-T	D. Nicot
	14	000-0G4	Niss Mica, W. Whigham, T-7	A. McElroye T
	15	King Hustler, Loo-Gee, Recreation, J.	C. Giorgio, Park, I-I-2 Light Shack	
	6-1	Morgan's choice, B-M Niss Mica, S-L-Peggy, D-S-Aghashan, I-I-1 owner		

8.35 HOLYPORT HANDICAP \$1,591 : 6(1)

29	0100-00	Rapid Sailing, A. Darton	0-7-11	J. Johnson	1
30	0100-00	Flying Paragon, C. Fretwell	4-7-11	E. Craig	2
31	0100-00	Flamingo, J. G. Smith	0-7-11	J. Johnson	1
32	0100-00	Sally's Silver (B), G. Broadhead	0-7-7	J. Johnson	1
33	0000-00	Avon, A. Broadhead	0-7-7	M. Hills	2
34	0000-00	Fortuna, A. Broadhead	0-7-7	S. Percival	2
35	0000-00	Pacific Whirl, D. H. Jones	0-7-7	S. Percival	2
36	0000-00	Dreamcatcher, A. Broadhead	0-7-7	J. Jendishoff	1
37	0000-00	Wind, H. L. Aron	0-7-11	Unannounced	10-2
38	0000-00	Island Lull, L. J. Aron	1-7-11	Unannounced	0-1
39	0000-00	Island Lull, L. J. Aron	1-7-11	Unannounced	0-1
40	0000-00	Island Lull, L. J. Aron	1-7-11	Unannounced	0-1
41	0000-00	Island Lull, L. J. Aron	1-7-11	Unannounced	0-1
42	0000-00	Island Lull, L. J. Aron	1-7-11	Unannounced	0-1
43	0000-00	Island Lull, L. J. Aron	1-7-11	Unannounced	0-1
44	0000-00	Island Lull, L. J. Aron	1-7-11	Unannounced	0-1
45	0000-00	Island Lull, L. J. Aron	1-7-11	Unannounced	0-1
46	0000-00	Island Lull, L. J. Aron	1-7-11	Unannounced	0-1
47	0000-00	Island Lull, L. J. Aron	1-7-11	Unannounced	0-1
48	0000-00	Island Lull, L. J. Aron	1-7-11	Unannounced	0-1
49	0000-00	Island Lull, L. J. Aron	1-7-11	Unannounced	0-1
50	0000-00	Island Lull, L. J. Aron	1-7-11	Unannounced	0-1
51	0000-00	Island Lull, L. J. Aron	1-7-11	Unannounced	0-1
52	0000-00	Island Lull, L. J. Aron	1-7-11	Unannounced	0-1
53	0000-00	Island Lull, L. J. Aron	1-7-11	Unannounced	0-1
54	0000-00	Island Lull, L. J. Aron	1-7-11	Unannounced	0-1
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67	0000-00	Island Lull, L. J. Aron	1-7-11	Unannounced	0-1
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71	0000-00	Island Lull, L. J. Aron	1-7-11	Unannounced	0-1
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74	0000-00	Island Lull, L. J. Aron	1-7-11	Unannounced	0-1
75	0000-00	Island Lull, L. J. Aron	1-7-11	Unannounced	0-1
76	0000-00	Island Lull, L. J. Aron	1-7-11	Unannounced	0-1
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79	0000-00	Island Lull, L. J. Aron	1-7-11	Unannounced	0-1
80	0000-00	Island Lull, L. J. Aron	1-7-11	Unannounced	0-1
81	0000-00	Island Lull, L. J. Aron	1-7-11	Unannounced	0-1
82	0000-00	Island Lull, L. J. Aron	1-7-11	Unannounced	0-1
83	0000-00	Island Lull, L. J. Aron	1-7-11	Unannounced	0-1
84					

14	0-2500	Misses Lucy R. Malone	1-2-1	G. Rafter	
15	0-0000	Edmond J. Gough, m	1-2-1	S. Hart	1
16	0-0000	Clarence J. Gough, m	1-2-1		1
17	0-0000	Hava-Magla, R. Smith	1-2-1		1
18	0-0000	Elie Scar, A. Carr, m	1-2-1	P. Waldron	1
19	0-0000	John A. Davis, m	1-2-1	G. Dinder	1
20	0-0000	Thomas, Malone	1-2-1	S. Barker	1
21	0-30	Harriet Bay, A. Davis, m	1-2-1	S. Barker	1
22	0-30	Harriet Bay, A. Davis, m	1-2-1	S. Barker	1
23	0-30	Harriet Bay, A. Davis, m	1-2-1	S. Barker	1
24	0-30	Harriet Bay, A. Davis, m	1-2-1	S. Barker	1
25	0-30	Harriet Bay, A. Davis, m	1-2-1	S. Barker	1
26	0-30	Harriet Bay, A. Davis, m	1-2-1	S. Barker	1
27	0-30	Harriet Bay, A. Davis, m	1-2-1	S. Barker	1
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30	0-30	Harriet Bay, A. Davis, m	1-2-1	S. Barker	1
31	0-30	Harriet Bay, A. Davis, m	1-2-1	S. Barker	1
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33	0-30	Harriet Bay, A. Davis, m	1-2-1	S. Barker	1
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35	0-30	Harriet Bay, A. Davis, m	1-2-1	S. Barker	1
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69	0-30	Harriet Bay, A. Davis, m	1-2-1	S. Barker	1
70	0-30	Harriet Bay, A. Davis, m	1-2-1	S. Barker	1
71	0-30	Harriet Bay, A. Davis, m	1-2-1	S. Barker	1
72	0-30	Harriet Bay, A. Davis, m	1-2-1	S. Barker	1
73	0-30	Harriet Bay, A. Davis, m	1-2-1	S. Barker	1
74	0-30	Harriet Bay, A. Davis, m	1-2-1	S. Barker	1
75	0-30	Harriet Bay, A. Davis, m	1-2-1	S. Barker	1

**Sandown Park results**

2.17. 1. Cassioia (10-11) 2. P. needs  
Maiden (10-11) 3. Maiden (12-11)  
18 ran.

2.17. 1. Grossy Castle (5-11) 2.  
Sandy Horn (12-11) 3. Cassioia Was  
1.51 Maiden (10-11)

**Bath**

2.00. 1. Rannvash (7-5) 2. J. J.  
Cassioia (12-11) 3. Maiden (12-11)  
18 ran.

2.18. 1. Mirror Boy (7-11) 2. J.  
Alden (10-11) 3. Maiden (12-11)  
18 ran.

2.19. 1. Selling Trick 9-4

Wicked will have no life. 7:1a.  
 5:50: 1. *New Jerusalem* 11:2-3; 2. *Mount Zion* 17:2-3; 3. *Strait* 5-6 (4 fav.) 9:1n.  
 4:23: 1. *Carl Pearls* 12:4; 2. *Sweet Jane* 15:2; 3. *Sweet Eugene* 13:1; 4. *Little Chariz* 9-11 fav. 15:1n. NR: *Wreathing*.  
 4:34: 1. *Charm of Reason* 11:30-31; 2. *John* 17:1; 3. *John* 17:1; 4. *John* 17:1; 5. *John* 17:1; 6. *John* 17:1; 7. *John* 17:1; 8. *John* 17:1; 9. *John* 17:1; 10. *John* 17:1; 11. *John* 17:1; 12. *John* 17:1; 13. *John* 17:1; 14. *John* 17:1; 15. *John* 17:1; 16. *John* 17:1; 17. *John* 17:1; 18. *John* 17:1; 19. *John* 17:1; 20. *John* 17:1; 21. *John* 17:1; 22. *John* 17:1; 23. *John* 17:1; 24. *John* 17:1; 25. *John* 17:1; 26. *John* 17:1; 27. *John* 17:1; 28. *John* 17:1; 29. *John* 17:1; 30. *John* 17:1; 31. *John* 17:1; 32. *John* 17:1; 33. *John* 17:1; 34. *John* 17:1; 35. *John* 17:1; 36. *John* 17:1; 37. *John* 17:1; 38. *John* 17:1; 39. *John* 17:1; 40. *John* 17:1; 41. *John* 17:1; 42. *John* 17:1; 43. *John* 17:1; 44. *John* 17:1; 45. *John* 17:1; 46. *John* 17:1; 47. *John* 17:1; 48. *John* 17:1; 49. *John* 17:1; 50. *John* 17:1; 51. *John* 17:1; 52. *John* 17:1; 53. *John* 17:1; 54. *John* 17:1; 55. *John* 17:1; 56. *John* 17:1; 57. *John* 17:1; 58. *John* 17:1; 59. *John* 17:1; 60. *John* 17:1; 61. *John* 17:1; 62. *John* 17:1; 63. *John* 17:1; 64. *John* 17:1; 65. *John* 17:1; 66. *John* 17:1; 67. *John* 17:1; 68. *John* 17:1; 69. *John* 17:1; 70. *John* 17:1; 71. *John* 17:1; 72. *John* 17:1; 73. *John* 17:1; 74. *John* 17:1; 75. *John* 17:1; 76. *John* 17:1; 77. *John* 17:1; 78. *John* 17:1; 79. *John* 17:1; 80. *John* 17:1; 81. *John* 17:1; 82. *John* 17:1; 83. *John* 17:1; 84. *John* 17:1; 85. *John* 17:1; 86. *John* 17:1; 87. *John* 17:1; 88. *John* 17:1; 89. *John* 17:1; 90. *John* 17:1; 91. *John* 17:1; 92. *John* 17:1; 93. *John* 17:1; 94. *John* 17:1; 95. *John* 17:1; 96. *John* 17:1; 97. *John* 17:1; 98. *John* 17:1; 99. *John* 17:1; 100. *John* 17:1; 101. *John* 17:1; 102. *John* 17:1; 103. *John* 17:1; 104. *John* 17:1; 105. *John* 17:1; 106. *John* 17:1; 107. *John* 17:1; 108. *John* 17:1; 109. *John* 17:1; 110. *John* 17:1; 111. *John* 17:1; 112. *John* 17:1; 113. *John* 17:1; 114. *John* 17:1; 115. *John* 17:1; 116. *John* 17:1; 117. *John* 17:1; 118. *John* 17:1; 119. *John* 17:1; 120. *John* 17:1; 121. *John* 17:1; 122. *John* 17:1; 123. *John* 17:1; 124. *John* 17:1; 125. *John* 17:1; 126. *John* 17:1; 127. *John* 17:1; 128. *John* 17:1; 129. *John* 17:1; 130. *John* 17:1; 131. *John* 17:1; 132. *John* 17:1; 133. *John* 17:1; 134. *John* 17:1; 135. *John* 17:1; 136. *John* 17:1; 137. *John* 17:1; 138. *John* 17:1; 139. *John* 17:1; 140. *John* 17:1; 141. *John* 17:1; 142. *John* 17:1; 143. *John* 17:1; 144. *John* 17:1; 145. *John* 17:1; 146. *John* 17:1; 147. *John* 17:1; 148. *John* 17:1; 149. *John* 17:1; 150. *John* 17:1; 151. *John* 17:1; 152. *John* 17:1; 153. *John* 17:1; 154. *John* 17:1; 155. *John* 17:1; 156. *John* 17:1; 157. *John* 17:1; 158. *John* 17:1; 159. *John* 17:1; 160. *John* 17:1; 161. *John* 17:1; 162. *John* 17:1; 163. *John* 17:1; 164. *John* 17:1; 165. *John* 17:1; 166. *John* 17:1; 167. *John* 17:1; 168. *John* 17:1; 169. *John* 17:1; 170. *John* 17:1; 171. *John* 17:1; 172. *John* 17:1; 173. *John* 17:1; 174. *John* 17:1; 175. *John* 17:1; 176. *John* 17:1; 177. *John* 17:1; 178. *John* 17:1; 179. *John* 17:1; 180. *John* 17:1; 181. *John* 17:1; 182. *John* 17:1; 183. *John* 17:1; 184. *John* 17:1; 185. *John* 17:1; 186. *John* 17:1; 187. *John* 17:1; 188. *John* 17:1; 189. *John* 17:1; 190. *John* 17:1; 191. *John* 17:1; 192. *John* 17:1; 193. *John* 17:1; 194. *John* 17:1; 195. *John* 17:1; 196. *John* 17:1; 197. *John* 17:1; 198. *John* 17:1; 199. *John* 17:1; 200. *John* 17:1; 201. *John* 17:1; 202. *John* 17:1; 203. *John* 17:1; 204. *John* 17:1; 205. *John* 17:1; 206. *John* 17:1; 207. *John* 17:1; 208. *John* 17:1; 209. *John* 17:1; 210. *John* 17:1; 211. *John* 17:1; 212. *John* 17:1; 213. *John* 17:1; 214. *John* 17:1; 215. *John* 17:1; 216. *John* 17:1; 217. *John* 17:1; 218. *John* 17:1; 219. *John* 17:1; 220. *John* 17:1; 221. *John* 17:1; 222. *John* 17:1; 223

100

rather short	price, but	John	from 1 1/2 mile start to 1 mile where it is good to soft.
4:30	0300	Shooting Match, A. Goodwill, 0-0	A. K
4:35	0:35	Spanish Mmd, J. Saur, 5-0	J
4:40	0:40	Scotch Brmd, N. Saur, 5-0	J
4:45	0:45	Tudor Bob, C. P. Gordon, 4-0	J
4:50	0:50	Centollet Ann, S. Matthews, 8-11	J
4:55	0:55	Limarzon T, J. Matthews, 8-11	J
5:00	1:00	C. C. Cio, M. Ryan, 8-11	P

Directed, 8-1 Glasgow Central, 12-1 Dubai Creek, 16-1 others.

**530 LONG EATON STAKES (Div II: 3-y-o: £991: 1:**

6000	0	Ronto, K. Bailey, 9-0	R. C.
5000	0	Flanigan, C. Thomson Jones, 9-0	M.
511	0	Grice, P. Prince, 9-0	M.
600	C3-230	Prince of Satal, R. Hollingshead, 9-0	W. S.
600	0	Shaperton, W. Wharton, 9-0	W.
600	0	De Toal, W. O.	W.
620	04C00-3	Duray Purple, D. Gordon, 8-11	W.

**Nottingham selections**

By Our Racing Staff  
 2.30 Magsdon. 3.0 Heddingham Boy. 3.30 Jubilee Prince.  
 Match. 4.30 Credit Centre. 5.0 Greater Columbo. 5.39 MUI  
 Rr Our Newmarket Correspondent.

## Edinburgh programme

7.0 JOPPA HANDICAP (Selling: £526: 5f)  
CO-COOL (w) 1-2  
NORSEMANSHIP (w) 3-4  
TWO-J (w) 4-5  
CO-JUDO (w) 5-6  
9.00-9.30  
9.00-9.30

Northern Hemisphere, W. Easterby, 3-9-6  
Belton's Scissors, M. Asquith, 4-9-6  
Perm Salt (w), L. Carratt, 5-9-6  
Our Foxbar (w), M. Neughton, 5-9-6  
The Great A. Yeoman, 4-9-6  
Greyhound, 5-9-6

725	WILLOWBRAE STAKES (2-y-o maidens: f667: f	
	Ekview Lad, T. Craig, 9-0	
332	Tough an' Tough, J. Hardy, 9-0	F
	Whimpee, J. W. Watt, 9-0	F
	Bois Fleuves, B. 8-11	N
	Codebox, W. D. Francis, 8-11	N
11	0 Maria Isenk, Donyus Smith, 8-11	R. Sh

12 0-2 Oxtan Anne, M. W. Easterby, 8-11 ..... S  
15 Shree, G. Toff, 8-11 ..... S  
16 43 Star Headings, W. H. Williams, 8-11 ..... R  
13-8 Bold Fleawier, 7-2 Tough An Rough, 5-1 Oxtan Anne, 11-2  
10-1 Windpipe, 1-1 Maria Monk, 16-1 others.

4	4360-02	Cleveland, J. Mason, 4-3-10	A. 31
5	00-30-10	Haidoussian, T. Craig 4-3-10	
11	000-33	Ribonson, W. Esly, 4-9-10	C
12	030-00	Paxsonne (CD), B. Richmond, 6-9-0	
13	031-000	Wild Rose (D), C. Thornton, 4-8-11	J
5-11	Wild	Boyle, 100-50, Cleveland, 4-8-11	Boyle, 11-0

8.20 LUTHERANS HANDICAP (E1,377-7E).

3	643-0	Jewelled Turban (D), R. D. Peacock, 6-9-13	R. SI
3	000-000	Nursion (D), E. Carr, 5-8-9	
7	0-22-0	Dime A Dance (D), G. Richards, 4-8-8	
8	0-00-000	St. Mary's, S. Smith, 4-8-8	R
10	00-0-000	Marine Corp (D), H. Williams, 4-8-8	

14	002-173	Swish Paper	W. Wait	3-7-10	K.
15	002-173	Swish Paper	W. Wait	3-7-10	A.
16	000	Wineville	Chamberlain	4-7-7	J
17	000	Wineville	Chamberlain	4-7-7	L
18	000	Wineville	Chamberlain	4-7-7	J
19	000	Wineville	Chamberlain	4-7-7	J
20	000	Wineville	Chamberlain	4-7-7	J
21	000	Wineville	Chamberlain	4-7-7	J
22	000	Wineville	Chamberlain	4-7-7	J
23	000	Wineville	Chamberlain	4-7-7	J
24	000	Wineville	Chamberlain	4-7-7	J
25	000	Wineville	Chamberlain	4-7-7	J
26	000	Wineville	Chamberlain	4-7-7	J
27	000	Wineville	Chamberlain	4-7-7	J
28	000	Wineville	Chamberlain	4-7-7	J
29	000	Wineville	Chamberlain	4-7-7	J
30	000	Wineville	Chamberlain	4-7-7	J
31	000	Wineville	Chamberlain	4-7-7	J
32	000	Wineville	Chamberlain	4-7-7	J
33	000	Wineville	Chamberlain	4-7-7	J
34	000	Wineville	Chamberlain	4-7-7	J
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79	000	Wineville	Chamberlain	4-7-7	J
80	000	Wineville	Chamberlain	4-7-7	J
81	000	Wineville	Chamberlain	4-7-7	J
82	000	Wineville	Chamberlain	4-7-7	J
83					

1	00-6041	Silbae, L. Surratt, 5-9-4	L
2		Hindes Myrna N. Chamberlain, 4-9-1	
3	0-0	Nicod Hill, G. Fletcher, 4-9-1	
4	000-	Star, G. Walker, 4-9-1	
5	0-0	Silver Bonnet U. Fletcher, 4-8-12	P.
6	4-2274	Cannon, Walt (D.), J. Hardy, 3-8-10	

17 000-00 Balling, Dennis, Smth. 3-8-1  
18 000-00 Creech, C. Gray, 3-2-1 N. C.  
20 2402-04 Paintbox, J. Ewingington, 3-8-1  
7-1 Vagabond King, 5-2 Paintbox, 11-1 Cannon Hall, 10-1  
Creech, 16-1 others.

000330	0	Grand Occure, B. Hills, 9-0	
000330	0	Higa Rainbow, J. Ellerington, 9-0	
000330	0	Just Wharton, Denys Smith, 9-0	R.
000333	0	Layth, J. Hardy, 9-0	L
000333	0	Paper Moon, B. Hambury, 9-0	
000333	0	Peikerm, C. Bell, 9-0	

**Edinburgh selections**

7.0 Portrayal. 7.25 Tough An Rough. 7.50 Prince Carl. 8.:  
8.50 Bilbao. 9.25 Layth.  
By Our Newmarket Correspondent  
7.0 Franklin Jon. 8.50 Vagabond King. 9.20 Paper Moon.

By Our Racing Staff  
6.45 Sheba's Glory. 7.10 Erian's Lady. 7.35 Stand Easy.  
Choice. \$ .35 Nariz. 9.5 Alcos.

Carlisle	York
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6.40: 1. Cowbird (10-11), 2. Night  
of Kashiir (10-11), 3. Walter  
Gubner (10-11), 4. ran. NR: Lawton's  
Meadow.

7.10: 1. Plakerton's Man (7-21), 2.  
O. i. Oycen (10-11), 3. Corduroy

8.30: 1. Hild The Key  
2. Cove Vario (10-11)  
(20-11), 3. ran. NR: Mr

9.30: 1. No Bomb (1  
Off +2-1 (10-11), 3. Corral

8.5: 1. Higham Gray (17-1); 2. Simpson Jones (13-1); 3. Montagnoli (14-1). Synopate (4-2) fav. 10 ran  
8.50: 1. New (4-1); 2. Small River (10-1); 3. Sparking Esra (20-1).  
3.70: 1. Prince Rob Cardinal Flower (100-1); 2. Chatter (17-4) fav. 7 ran  
4.0: 1. Mooreo Mire (1-1); 2. Chanty Bridger (1-1); 3. Chanty (1-1) fav. 16 ran

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هذا من الاصل



# Army Officer















# BANGLADESH

This report marks the visit, starting today, of President Ziaur Rahman, who is the first Bangladeshi Head of State to visit Britain since the uprising against Pakistan in 1971



The helicopter comes down amid vivid green rice fields, fringed by darker green mangoes, on to a freshly marked out helipad with a big H on some first ground. Young, jostling, pressing crowds and a steamy heat after the early morning pre-monsoon rains; lots of corrugated iron roofing on a few big buildings; many thatched huts farther off; a single railway line beside a jute mill—all this is a typical scene in Bangladesh.

One hour's helicopter flight northwards from the capital, Dhaka, over unending flat countryside and muddled, meandering rivers. An exiguous country virtually nothing more than the delta of the mighty Ganges and Brahmaputra, but where 85 million people struggle to exist as individuals and as a nation—still not yet 10 years old.

President Ziaur Rahman, a small figure in his mid-forties, dressed in a neat safari suit, has arrived by helicopter on one of his up-country visits which are now routine and designed to inject some of his regime's sense of national priorities into the inhabitants of the township, perhaps 10 per cent of whom are really able to read and write.

With such illiteracy, the President argues, this constant travelling around the countryside, often walking miles into the surrounding villages, is the only way to bring a national consciousness, which he calls Bangladesh nationalism, to the rural masses. The Prime Minister can take the regular Cabinet meetings in the capital in his absence.

This time the visit is to encourage by his presence and a simple pep talk this year's mass adult literacy drive, supposed to reach 10

million people. It is centred on the jute mill and has begun, modestly enough, trying to teach the mill's workers to sign their own names when they receive their weekly pay packets.

Afterwards, with primers prepared with the help of United Nations experts conveying various messages of national integration, the township's men and women will be taught simple reading and writing.

Today Bangladesh is not to be understood without this figure, former General Zia, who assumed power as a military strong man in November, 1975, in the aftermath of the terrible slaughter of Sheikh Mujib, the hero of the revolt by Muslim Bengalis against Pakistan.

By June 1978 he had got himself endorsed as President in a plebiscite and he now leads his country as a French-style executive President with a single-chamber National Assembly, itself elected on universal suffrage last year.

President Zia is stomping the country not because there are elections scheduled soon, but because he believes the masses in the country's 68,000 villages must be organized to achieve Bangladesh's desperately needed national development.

Everywhere he goes, he constantly mixes the presidential office with leadership of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party, the national movement yet to become a political party, which he drummed together to fight last year's parliamentary elections.

He also knows that the people have to be organized because they are the mainstay of his regime, with the country's Armed Forces, his original and still influential "constituency".

So President Zia goes on with his homilies in different venues reached by the helicopter during the day. "I'm going to tell you some important things which you must go and tell other villages", he says. "Do you know what is meant by

family planning?" he asks the veiled women outside the jute mill. "You should have only two children".

This is another of the main themes of national development he is hammering at almost daily across the country, along with doubling the country's food grains output to 26 million tons by 1987—more realistically, increasing rice and wheat production from the present 13,500,000 tons to 20 million tons by 1985 when the second five-year plan, to be launched in July, officially ends.

Cutting the country's still uncontrolled birthrate, which adds some 2,500,000 Bangladeshis to the population every year, is obviously linked with food production if the decline in living standards of the average Bangladeshi, which honest government officials note in their tours of the villages compared with 10 years ago, is to be halted and even turned around.

To accomplish all this during the next five years, the total irrigated area of the country is to go up from the present 3,600,000 acres to 7,200,000 acres by 1985, thus raising the present dismal levels of productivity (about one quarter of those in Japan) since there is almost no land to redistribute under agrarian reform. The President's efforts in that direction two years ago ran into too great a resistance from the country's bigger farmers.

"Do you want to beg?" he asks another meeting. "No, the crowd roars back. Then you will have to work hard and grow three crops a year." President Zia tells them, warning to his favourite theme, hard work. "Zia, you go ahead, tell us what to do." We are right behind you", the party henchmen get the crowds chorusing.

To achieve village mobilization, President Zia launched last month a nationwide movement for "self-reliant village government". After selection of a dozen village leaders, the gram sarkars are then sup-

posed to take charge of village development, such as digging irrigation canals, distributing better seeds and fertilizers, running the village literacy drive and the family planning programme under the supervision of the health workers.

The danger to his self-styled "peaceful revolution" is obvious, even though President Zia has already started warning the villagers in his pep talks that they must choose only honest gram sarkars if the movement is really to help them.

The members of the existing village establishment, the headmen, often in cahoots with local officials who nominated them, could easily take over the gram sarkar movement and channel the additional resources the Government proposes now to give the villages to their own exclusive benefit, as often happened in the past.

The village headmen, usually the bigger farmers, have their links not only with the local administration but also right up through the political network all the way to the capital.

This gets near the heart of the problem for since the elections of the new National Assembly in February last year, the former politicians have been able to re-emerge on the national stage. Brought back probably to please the democratic countries of the West, the local political leaders' nuisance potential is considerable.

They have already during the past year complicated President Zia's political life, though he seeks to minimize their importance.

To watch the National Assembly in session is hardly an impressive sight as MPs haggle over points of order, debate increases in their own emoluments, but rarely give a lead to the country in national development.

There have been strikes, prison riots (sparked by political prisoners) and an Opposition boycott of the beginning of the National Assembly session this spring.

all reflecting genuine grievances (such as unabated high inflation and long detention) as well as the Asian politicians' unrivalled ability to fish in all troubled waters.

But President Zia who, in the initial years between 1975 and 1977 kept himself in power by a series of tough cleaning-up operations against putsch-minded rival officers, has refused this year to resort to repressive measures against the urban social unrest.

The President's exhortations often go unheeded. The tiny group of rich people among the urban elite go off to London to splurge; the educated classes have yet to respond to the Government's appeals that they roll up their sleeves and join the mass literacy drive in their free time. The country's corps of family planning workers have been on strike for more than a month, demanding more pay, instead of distributing condoms to village women.

Most illuminating of all, perhaps, the shopkeepers who sell the subsidized rations of essential commodities to the poor are threatening to shut down en masse if they are not allowed a larger profit margin since at present, they claim, their cut goes entirely in bribing officials at the government food ration depots to issue them with regular supplies. Everyone seeks their cut first from Bangladesh's small national cake.

Faced by a corrupt and inefficient bureaucracy, President Zia is now trying to reform the whole administration, starting with the central ministries with recruitment based for the first time on examinations.

President Zia comes to Britain in the hope of strengthening his country's political and economic ties with all the nations of the Brussels Community, where high government officials have also gone looking for more development aid.

Richard Wigg

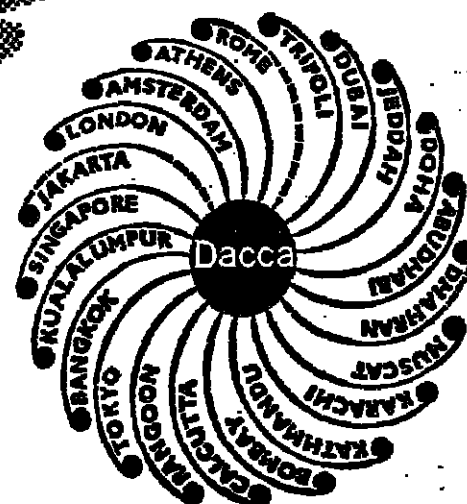
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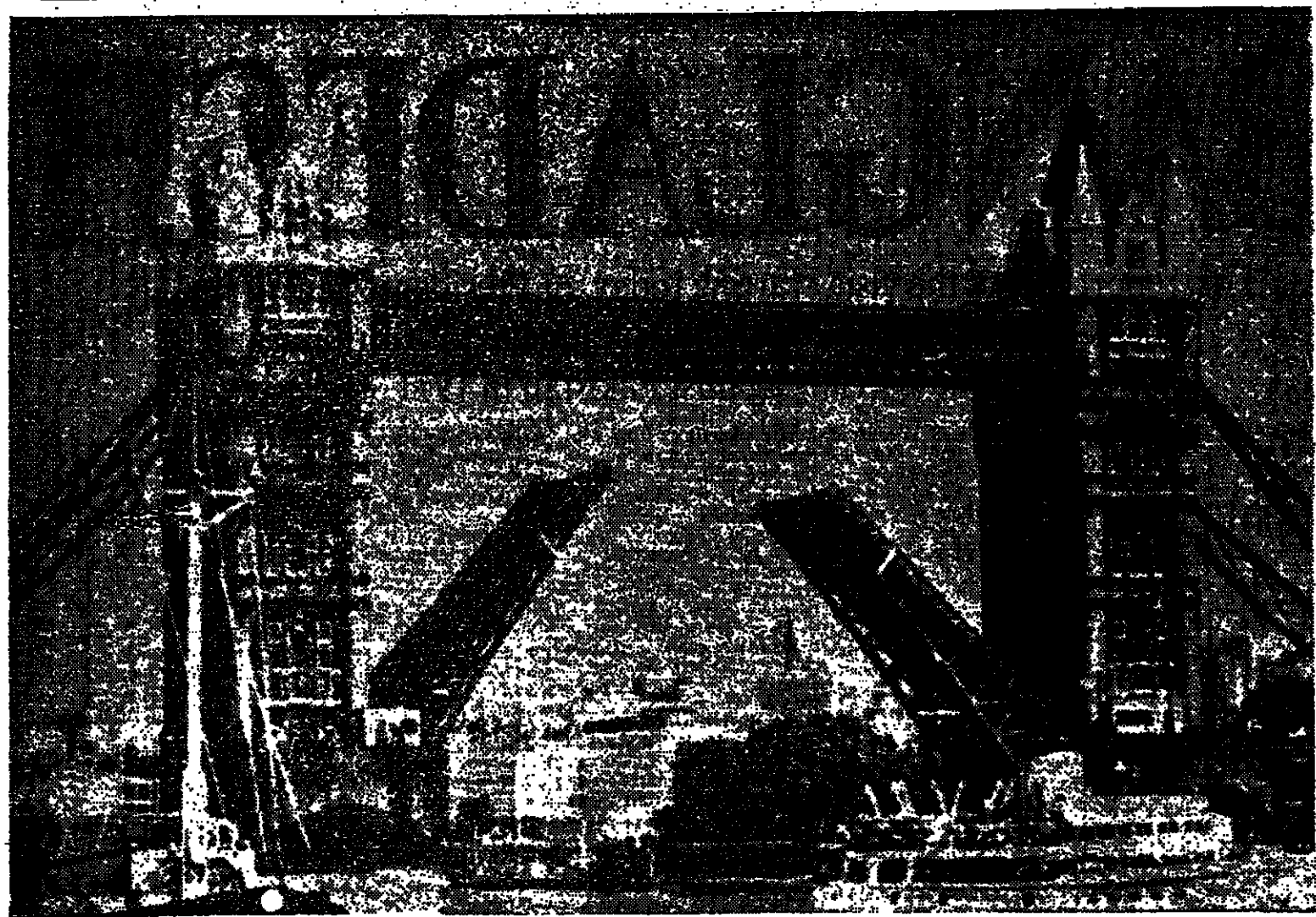
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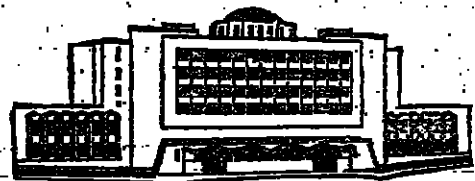
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## EIGHTH MOST POPULOUS COUNTRY OF THE WORLD

# BANGLADESH



### Striving for Two Child Family

Total Population	90.24 Million
Crude Birth Rate	43.25 per thousand
Crude Death Rate	16.75 per thousand
Annual Growth Rate	2.65%
Total Fertility Rate	5.8
Population under 15	46%
Rural Population	91%
Infant Mortality Rate	140 per thousand
Life Expectancy	48 years
Per capita Income	\$ 100

Total Land Area	144000 Sq. km.
Density of Population	
—Per Sq. km. of Total Area	558
—Per Sq. km. of Agricultural Land	758
Land Less Population	41%
Arable Land per person	0.3 acre
Literacy Rate	23%
Unemployment Rate	30%
Population per Physician	9600
Percentage of Population with adequate protein intake	50%



POPULATION CONTROL AND FAMILY PLANNING DIVISION

## BANGLADESH

# Famine is alternative to population control

A country of 55,000 sq miles, packed with 85 million people, 85 per cent living below the poverty line, is fighting its handicaps vigorously.

Dr. Fasihuddin Mahab, Bangladesh's Minister for Planning, introduced the country's second five-year plan, due to begin on July 1, with the dramatic statement: "Soon the situation will get out of control. We have reached the edge. If we fail to make any breakthrough during the next five years in certain major sectors, such as food and agriculture, population and industry, the country will face famine each year, resulting in turmoil and bloodshed."

He was trying to get firmly into the minds of Bangladeshis the importance of the plan for the survival of their nation and bluntly warned them that the only chance the country has to prevent itself from plunging into the abyss is through proper execution of the plan in letter and spirit.

Fighting back has never been an easy task in Bangladesh. During the first two weeks after the civil war and liberation in December 1971, the gross domestic product fell by nearly 20 per cent in real terms, and only in 1974-75 had its economy recovered to pre-independence levels. However, between those years and 1978-79 gdp increased by about 25 per cent in real terms, an average of 6 per cent annually, despite two crop failures in 1976-77 and 1978-79 caused by unfavourable weather.

During the four years ended 1978-79 other indicators of overall progress included an almost 60 per cent increase in industrial production (reflecting essentially, improvement in use of capacity), a nearly 70 per cent increase in merchandise exports, a 120 per cent increase in government revenue collected, an almost threefold increase in development expenditure budgets (at current prices), and a 150 per cent increase in project aid disbursements.

All these reflected improvements in the general atmosphere of the country as well as breaking down the various psychological barriers of its people. Considering the poor performance of the country's first five-year plan (1973-78) which fell far short of its targets and achieved only 4 per cent annual growth rate, as against the projection of 5.5 per cent, this has not been too bad. However, the sluggish growth of the economy during the early 1970s has left the country no option but to become increasingly dependent on foreign aid for economic development.

Despite this trend there have not been any significant structural changes in the economy over the past seven years. The gdp (in current prices) grew from more than \$4,500 million in 1973-74 to an estimated \$11,800 million in 1979-80. The agriculture sec-

tor retained its dominant position in the economy even though its percentage in gdp declined from 57.6 per cent to 54.6 per cent during the period, while the manufacturing sector's share has been reduced from 10.4 per cent to 8.7 per cent.

The contribution of the rest of the economy in incremental output was 51.5 per cent, showing a substantial improvement on its previous share of 32 per cent. Agriculture and industry's share declined from 68 per cent to 49.5 per cent.

Meanwhile, because of a continuous decline in real income of the working population, about 85 per cent of the people are now living below the poverty line (as defined by minimum daily caloric requirements of 2,122 calories) and 54 per cent live below the extreme poverty line (1,885 calories).

About 50 per cent of the people are either landless or have less than one acre of land and have to scratch a living by working for others in the rural areas. Efforts have failed to change these appalling figures, except for a marginal improvement in the past two years.

Domestic resource constraints, which plagued the country's development efforts, forced it to depend nearly 80 per cent on foreign aid for carrying out its annual development programmes. In the current five-

cal year this dependence is even greater. According to the planning minister, nearly 94 per cent of this year's development programme is being financed through foreign assistance. This year's estimated merchandise imports total nearly \$2,500 million against exports earnings of \$720 million and out of the total current account deficit of about \$1,700 million, foreign aid disbursement has been estimated at more than \$1,400 million. This includes \$405 million of food aid, \$490 million of commodity aid, and \$500 million of project aid.

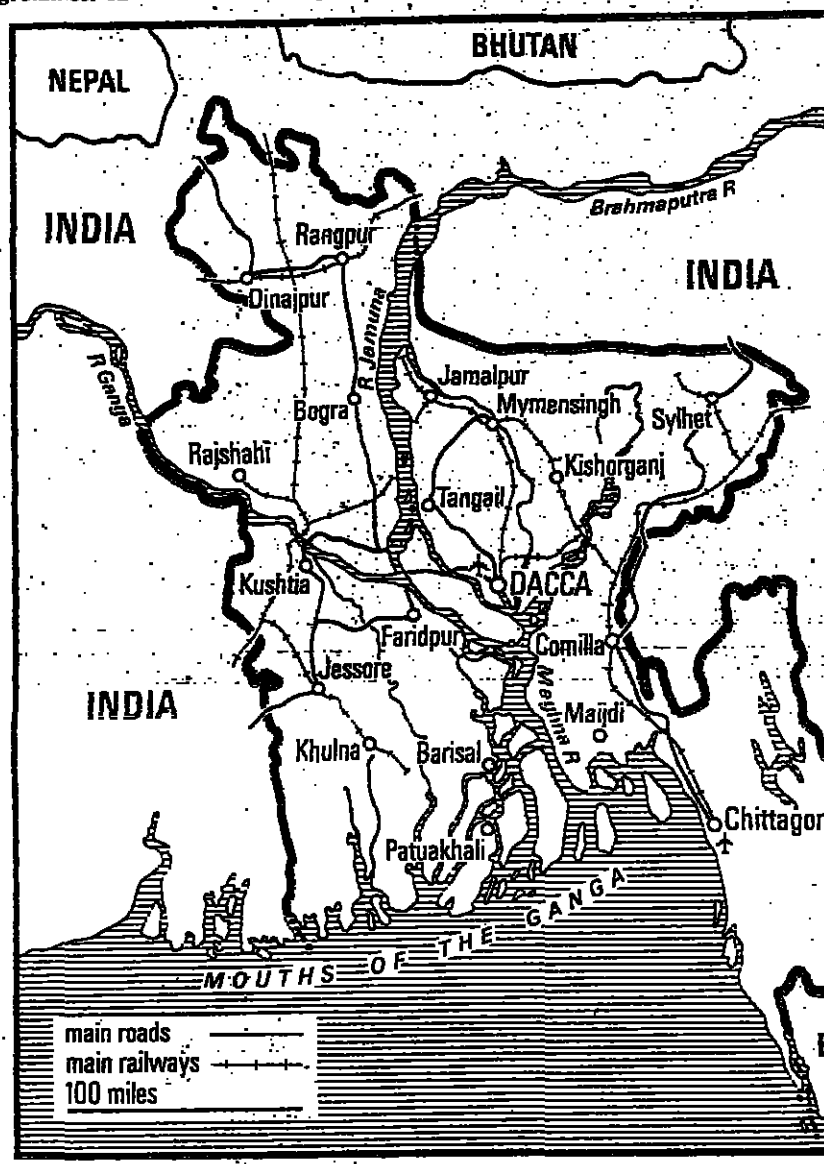
The level of commitment and disbursement of commodity aid is indeed crucial for the economic development of Bangladesh. It generates counterpart funds and finances development programmes to a great extent, including the imports of a wide variety of industrial raw materials, spare parts and equipment, and essential consumer goods. Any fall in the disbursement of commodity aid would automatically reduce project aid disbursements.

Despite a substantial rise in private and public sector investment in the past several years, domestic savings remained low, and dependence on foreign capital for investment increased. Foreign aid financed 76 per cent of the public sector development outlays in the first five-year plan (1973-78) against 40 per cent programmed.

In addition to low level, low savings resulted from deficit in tax collection, increase in non-deve expenditures including subsidies on food fertiliser, efficient operation of public sector and unattractive real return on private savings. Tax base is extremely narrow and inelastic, and in 1977-78, it was 4 per cent while direct the same year account only 15 per cent of revenue. Eighty per cent of revenue came from taxes, petroleum products, sugar and gas. About 75 per cent tax revenues originate from the foreign trade sector.

The country's second year plan seems to have been prepared with problems in mind. It is, quoting a World Bank report, said that by 2000, the country's population would reach 110 million, and the force would increase from 15 million to 21 million. The bank projected that the population growth would be at 2.10 million a year, labour force would be increased to 110 million.

However, the Bangladesh Planning Commission believes that if it continues its present planning methodology, it will be successful during the next five-year plan.



## Aim is to reduce dependence on food imports

Bangladesh is the world's fourth largest producer of rice yet it has also become the largest importer of rice and the largest recipient of food aid in recent years.

Agriculture accounts directly for about 70 per cent of employment and indirectly for more than 90 per cent of merchandise exports. More than half the country's gross domestic product is generated by this sector. The ratio of population to land is high and the rate of growth is among the predominant—90 per cent—rural population is high and growing fast. Productivity is extremely low and cropping intensity and yields have almost stagnated.

The country's primary economic resources are its fertile soil, abundant supply of water, and a large population. The stagnation in the agricultural sector has largely been caused by the failure of its governments in the past to provide adequate funds in the annual development budgets for improvements and realize the sector's importance and potential.

As a result, Bangladesh's food shortage has become chronic since the early 1950s. Easy availability of food from various sources in the early years, especially the United States, and the refusal of the donor countries to help to improve food production, have forced the country to remain totally dependent on food imports. Food imports grew from about half a million tons in 1960 to an annual average of 1,800,000 tons in recent years to maintain the availability of foodgrains near the Government's estimated nutritional requirements of 15.5 as a day per person.

Foodgrain production has increased at a yearly rate of 1.7 per cent since 1960—well below the estimated population growth rate of 2.7 per cent. Despite such a

large import of grains, average per capita availability of foodgrains has declined by more than 9 per cent from about 17 oz a day in 1961 to 15.4 oz in 1977-78.

According to a World Bank study, total average protein intake per head in the rural areas was estimated at 58.5 grams a day in 1976. Of this total 44.1 grams came from cereals, 5.6 grams from pulses and nuts, 3.8 grams from other plants, 3.7 grams from fish and 1.3 grams from meat and poultry.

Malnutrition is not a new phenomenon in Bangladesh. A 1962 survey had pointed out that 45 per cent of all rural families had intake below the recommended daily minimum of 2,120 calories. Another survey, carried out by the Institute of Nutrition and Food Sciences, Dacca University, in 1977 said this percentage had gone up to 53 per cent of rural families. It also showed that 25 per cent of all children were severely undernourished and another 50 per cent were moderately undernourished.

Rice and wheat account for two thirds of agricultural production; and foodgrains are the main food consumption item, representing about 60 per cent of average household expenditure and 85 per cent of total calorie intake. Pressure on land in Bangladesh is tremendous and with almost all arable land already under cultivation by 1960, food production increases meant improvement in the cropping intensity and yields. Since 1970, increase in foodgrain production mostly resulted from the adoption of high yielding variety of seeds and increased fertilizer application.

Under the second five-year plan being launched in July attempts are being made to produce about 20 million tons by 1984-85 from the present level of 13.3 million tons and achieve

self-sufficiency. The agricultural production strategy, according to the draft plan document, will provide for a main thrust on irrigation through pumps and tube wells.

It has also been planned to disperse irrigated areas equitably among the regions. A minimum package of inputs will be offered to the non-irrigated areas across the country to increase production and income levels of the people.

The strategy of the plan for the development of agriculture is, first, to increase substantially and stabilize food production at a level which ensures adequate and balanced nutrition as well as food security; second, to create more employment opportunities in rural areas; and third, to provide adequate food and fibre, especially cotton and jute, to the manufacturing sector, including agro-based industries.

The intention is also to diversify agriculture by producing a wider variety of exportable crops and broaden the agricultural base to achieve more equitable income distribution among the small, marginal and landless farmers; to stabilize output prices at a remunerative level and ensure terms of trade favourable to the rural sector; and to intensify research and development of appropriate technology for small farmers.

The target under the plan is to increase rice production by 37 per cent to 17,800,000 tons, wheat by about 600,000 tons, potatoes by 25 per cent to two million tons, vegetables by 100 per cent to 1,500,000 tons and fruits by 35 per cent to 1,800,000 tons by 1984-85. Production in other important sectors such as

sugar cane is also planned to increase by 17 per cent, jute by 23 per cent, meat by 22 per cent and fish by more than 100 per cent.

The successful operation of a government depends on a timely and adequate supply of farm inputs and technical advice in marketing, processing and storage facilities available.

June is still the most important period for providing large quantities of grain and income opportunities to the rural landless. The raw materials of the country's largest industries—sugar, jute and tobacco—are field crops, while fruits and tea are tree crops.

The livestock contributes about 7 per cent to the gdp. But it can provide a major source of fuel and the hides of goats and sheep can provide raw material for the leather industry. The fisheries, which contributed 1.5 per cent to the gdp in 1977-78, is now achieving faster growth. The next few years will see a rapid expansion of the sector.

The forestry contributed about 3 per cent to the gdp in 1977-78. It is now achieving faster growth. The next few years will see a rapid expansion of the sector.

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BANGLADESH

## Gas pipelines may become lifelines

Gas, oil, limestone, hard rock, some peat and possibly gas deposits—the list of minerals in Bangladesh is long and varied. The government is now in the preparatory phase of arranging for the drilling of 1,433,000 million cu ft of gas resources to be exploited by IMEG is nearing completion and the company hopes to make a start in September.

The total IMEG project, initially estimated to be worth about \$1,000m, envisages the construction of two pipelines from the Sylhet fields in the north-east to Chittagong in the south-east, where a gas liquefaction plant is to be established. The plan is planned to go into production in 1984.

The quantity, price and merits of exporting this valuable resource at a time of rising demand at home are already the subject of a national debate. Nevertheless, the Government's policy-makers have tentatively decided to keep one third of production from this project for domestic use while releasing the remainder for export to earn much needed foreign exchange and to reduce the crippling bill for imported oil and related products.

For Bangladesh, Development Bank, which has to spend nearly two-thirds of its total export earnings on imported oil, the importance of the indigenous gas resource cannot be overestimated.

The quality of the methane gas is rather high and in liquefied form it promises to fetch a price comparable to that of some of the best crude oil supplies in the world market. Bangladesh cannot get its hands on it quickly enough.

The search for oil, on shore or off shore, naturally stirs the national imagination, but to exploit the resources it will be necessary to find enough capital to acquire the technological skill and attract international oil exploration companies. Shell is reported to be ready to sign an agreement soon for the exploration of a 500 sq mile tract in the Chittagong hills, an operation which it would probably have carried out in the early 1970s but for the war of liberation. Even with adequate capital, however, the search for oil is a long drawn-out process and so for quite some time big oil revenue must remain a dream for Bangladesh.

On a smaller scale, though equally welcome, is the prospect of finding limestone, hard rock and coal in commercially viable quantities. The establishment of more cement-producing units is one of the important elements of the newly published second five-year plan. The expansion of Chittagong cement factory's capacity from 90,000 tonnes to 165,000 tonnes a year and the completion of the Jai-purhat limestone and cement complex figure high on this programme, which also includes the completion of the Ranipukur hard rock mining project. Coal deposits have been identified at Jamalganj at a depth of 3,000 ft, and though rather small they are commercially exploitable.

Bangladesh also appears to be slightly fortunate in finding donors and lenders such as the World Bank and the Islamic Development Fund, but such agency aid takes time to filter through. Even then, national agencies stake the first claim on all capital, whether borrowed or saved locally. Industrial and mineral development, despite its urgency, must come second and even a poor second in the opinion of some national leaders.

Such pressures notwithstanding, there are often extra gaps in the implementation of programmes, perhaps unwittingly caused by human failure.

Private business opinion, which can be quite scathing, blames the slow pace of development on lack of incentives for indigenous entrepreneurs and on red tape at middle management level. Others blame it on economic and management jobs being given to people with political skills. Decisions taken at the top, they say, are scuttled by the inaction or inexperience of middle-run administrators and civil servants. Despite such criticism, foreign firms and their expatriate staff find plenty of co-operation and enthusiasm and companies like IMEG seem to be quite hopeful about installing their plant and finishing their projects in a reasonable time.

Subhash Chopra



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## Another five-year plan for family planning

one very important Bangladesh's development programme where is no problem—family planning. The country's population is growing at a rate of 2.5 per cent a year, and this is a major cause of its economic backwardness. Dr Mohammad Amirul Haque, Minister of Health and Family Planning, is that during the plan of 1980-85, the country's official family workers, aided by regular health workers, will be able to reach a target of 50 per cent of child-bearing women regularly use some form of contraceptive. Planning on is somewhat ambitious, and gives an of 38 per cent, which is a population believe, perhaps realistically, that it will be doing it if the figure 5 to 30 per cent.



villages, where three quarters of the population is now officially admitted to be living below the poverty line (a daily 2,100 calories intake), having many sons offers the womenfolk perhaps the only rewarding activity in a male-dominated society. Sons who later go to the townships in search of a job may just be able to release the family from the pit of grinding poverty. In Bangladesh a wage-earner customarily supports up to 12 persons.

Confined to their homes, the women customarily have no power to decide whether to have children or not, though it is the men who most resist sterilization and the women who, when they can get themselves sterilized, often talk proudly about it afterwards. But unless rural women's lives can be made more satisfying by, say, involving them in agricultural extension schemes and thus upgrading their economic contribution to the family, the drive just to distribute more condoms will not be favourably received.

There remains among the rural population the pervasive influence of Islam—the maulvis and mullahs, known for their traditional religious orthodoxy. One district, Noakhali, in the south of Bangladesh, is famous for dispatching its sons as mullahs throughout the country because their homeland is so wretchedly poor, and the mullahs, who are often poor themselves, have resisted even tube wells in the villages, describing the water coming from underground as unnatural, let alone women using contraceptives and assisting having children "bestowed according to Allah's will".

President Zia's Government proceeds cautiously against such deep-rooted barriers to change, but it has seen groups of women to selected Islamic countries on courses who returned to preach that the Koran does not advocate one-child permit family planning.

A few years ago the Dacca Government published a booklet on family planning which foresees an over-crowded country of starving people by the year 2000 if Bangladesh did not achieve a massive breakthrough on population control. Little has changed since then to exorcise that terrible spectre.

Richard Wigg

## Famine is alternative to population control

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improving land use, efficient irrigation management, ensuring proper public administration, increasing domestic resource mobilization and, above all, the care of social impediments to change. A 7.2 per cent average annual growth during the period has been suggested.

The plan suggests that the total inflow of external resources to finance public sector development programmes during the plan period should be reduced from 94 per cent in 1979-80 to about 61 per cent in 1984-85. Total resource mobilization through private savings (\$3,330m) and government revenue (surplus, fiscal capital receipts) has been estimated at \$7,500m.

Job creation has been given top priority in the plan and it envisages the generation of 5,180,000 new jobs, including 3,220,000 in the agricultural sector and 710,000 in industry. Target groups to be given employment are women, landless peasants, youth and educated unemployed.

The magnitude of unemployment is almost impossible to quantify. A review of unemployment and underemployment in agriculture revealed that 33 per cent of the entire agricultural labour force of about 20 million comes into these categories. According to a planning commission survey, 660,000 educated youth or about 48 per cent of total job aspirants remained unemployed this year.

The main balance of payment objective of the plan is, by sustained growth of export earnings to restrain the export-import gap from widening. The plan's growth target would require the investment-gdp ratio to rise to 20 per cent in 1984-85 from about 15 per cent in 1979-80. It also aims at raising the gdp/tax ratio from the present 3 per cent to 8 per cent in 1984-85. The target for merchandise imports is more than \$15,000m in five years with imports reaching \$3,500m in 1985, the terminating year.

Despite all the efforts for import substitution, import dependence will remain unchanged and the import/gdp ratio in the terminal year will be about 21 per cent. Foodgrain imports during the period are expected not to exceed 2,900,000 tons.

S.K.

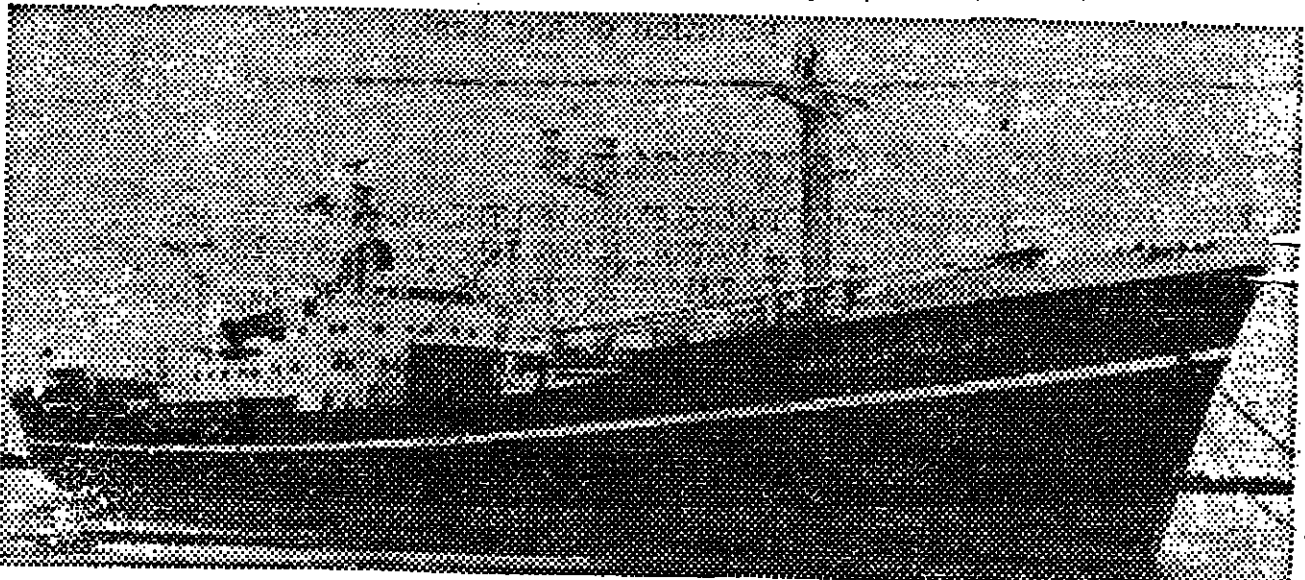


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## President will ask Britain to do more

Bangladesh's development effort, laid down in the second five-year plan, received a jolt from last month's meeting in Paris of the aid donor countries. Instead of the \$2,500m sought by Dacca, the group's total initial pledge reached only \$1,300m. Yet Bangladesh's revised development priorities dovetail with the recent recommendations of the Brandt commission on international development issues for more aid precisely to the world's poorest nations. President Ziaur Rahman, in London to ask Britain to do more, is interviewed by Richard Wigg.

What do you hope to achieve from your visit?

Friendship, more understanding—and more collaboration on the part of Britain in our economic development.

Britain's official aid this year works out at less than 50p per Bangladeshi. Are you going to ask Britain to do more?

Well, we are going to have detailed discussions about cooperation and investment in the light of our second five-year plan because I think there are many sides of the plan about which we have not talked earlier and we hope good results will come from them. Maybe Britain could come forward in the development of our mines, our natural resources, and in the industrial sector like rural electrification.

But Mrs Thatcher is well known in Britain now for her public expenditure cuts. How are you going to counter that?

I do not know how the discussions will go. We have such needs, so we have to understand each other. Much of it may be investment—private investment and government-backed investment.

We need a lot of aid. Our plan is so big that some could say it is ambitious. But our point is that while it is big for Bangladesh, really by international standards it is not big, and if we do not implement this slice of the 1980-85 plan we would not be developing our country. Our effort will be to line up foreign aid investments from abroad.

This will be our great design and you will see that

we will raise resources from within the country. That is what we are aiming for, so we have to mobilize the entire people.

What we need is only a fraction of the economic ability of the developed countries to help to solve our problems, but for us alone any problem is too big in any sector because of the large number of people living in a very small-sized country.

There are billions of dollars floating around the world, going west. A few hundred millions are needed on soft, long-term loan so that our people can live as human beings: from there on, we can pick ourselves up. But we find the Western world is gradually getting away from us, and we feel that they must be made to play a bigger role in the Third World's development.

It is not only Bangladesh which thinks like this, but other Third World countries, because this is the time when we are struggling to raise the standard of living of the people. Most of the developed countries are in the West and we feel that they have more ability, especially, to help poor and populous countries like ours, and aid is not coming forth as much as it should be.

That little help, we want you to give. It would not hurt Britain. When the Bangladesh people are poor, it means 85 million people; other very poor countries have only a few million inhabitants.

It has got to be seen from a different angle. In 1971 we were not a country, with not even a system of gov-

ernment. Therefore we cannot be compared for aid with, say, Sri Lanka. I think that is the truth which everyone must understand.

Why do you think the Western countries are doing less?

You belong to a very developed country, you should answer that.

Mr McNamara, when he was here in April, offered to triple World Bank assistance if there were more efficiency and productive outlets. What is the problem, in your view?

You know we did not have proper planning machinery, now we have developed that. We did not have many projects, and what we also lacked was the people's mobilization at the local level. Now we have that being built up. So now our capacity usefully to use foreign aid is much greater.

The block is the limitation of foreign assistance. We have some difficulties about our internal resources, but I believe we will be able to face the situation.

So Mrs Thatcher should make an exception for Bangladesh?

Britain should make an exception.

Is the privileged class holding up Bangladesh's development?

Yes, to some extent. We are taxing them more and we will do more of it. The basic principle is that one who has more ability to pay has got to pay more. You will see this in our next budget.

What is the main purpose behind your proposal for a South Asian summit to set up a regional organisation?

We feel the countries of this region should develop some kind of forum where they can build relationships more closely—economic, social and cultural. It is going to take some time, I believe, but initially we could bring about more trade so that we know more closely the ability of the countries to help each other.

What would Bangladesh offer?

It is the six countries of this region: there will have to be in-depth understanding. We have just: we have other things we can offer—tea, mineral resources that might be developed jointly. You have said that unless

the women work, they will not attain their rightful place in society and you told me that primary school teachers' jobs must be for women, speaking of driving out male teachers to help to double agricultural production. Is that realistic?

Yes, it is, because the primary teachers come from rural areas, they are connected with agriculture or petty business. So this will pose no problem. We have already passed orders that of all new entries in primary school posts, 50 per cent will be women.

Your campaign to take politics to the village: is that your way to keep the opposition threat to your Government minimal?

Why are there things wrong in our country? In national politics, the rural people are not really participating, so we are taking our political and economic programme of the party to the people. That is why we are taking our party organization into the villages and we are working hard on it.

To achieve our economic programme we want to mobilize the people, unite them and get them to work. Opposition parties will keep

on working to take over the government as soon as possible. The parties' aspirations are to get into power, that is always there. So we have to keep on working pretty hard, producing material results.

You told me that martial law does not solve any problems; it is bad for the Armed Forces to remain involved. Is not your Government military-backed?

Not at all. I must answer categorically that it is a political government, run by the party in power elected by adult franchise. We had to go through two elections, one direct election for the President and another for Parliament. This last election also brought in a strong opposition. Never before in our country has the opposition been so strong.

Why do you always emphasize that yours is a peaceful revolution—because if there is violence, people will resist change?

The people have had enough of violence. We have had very tragic, rough politics in Bangladesh. Violence will only divide the country.

The Home Minister told the National Assembly last



month that more than 4,500 political prisoners were released between January 1977 and April this year. How many political prisoners are left in Bangladesh today?

I cannot see any worthwhile political leader who is in jail on any charge, except I think two or three members of the Communist Party. Most of those released were taken to jail during the Awami League

time, before November 1975.

General Ziaur Rahman, aged 44, the President of Bangladesh, has been a professional soldier all his life; only latterly has he become a politician with the formation of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party in 1978.

He joined the Pakistan Army in 1953 and was commissioned in 1955. He was a company commander in the First East Bengal

Regiment during Indian-Pakistan war 1965 and in 1966 was an instructor at the Stan Military Academy Kabul; later that year he attended the Quetta College.

In October, 1970 joined the Eighth Bengal Regiment at the mass uprising at the Pakistan Government in March, 1971. On 17 he declared the independence of Bangladesh. He commanded a brigade at Comilla and in April 1975, became Chief of Army Staff. After November, 1975, chairman of the government was the Deputy Chief of Law Administration year later became chief.

He became President in 1977, in the first election ever held based on franchise. He attracted 90 per cent of the vote defeated his nearest rival by 11 million votes. In September, 1979, he launched the BNP in the First East Bengal

## Educational weaknesses revealed

The basic weaknesses of Bangladesh's educational system began to be felt over the past couple of years as the country entered into a development phase, leaving behind the reconstruction period after the 1971 war.

New strategies for economic and social growth have been underlying the need for positive, administrative and management effort, for a vast improvement in the quality of manpower, mass involvement, and social awareness for health, nutritional and family planning programmes. And the products from an elitist educational system have been increasingly weighed in utilitarian scales and have revealed their inadequacies.

Facilities for education at different levels have been concentrated till now in the urban areas, where not even 10 per cent of Bangladesh's population lives. The system moreover is heavily tilted towards higher education,

particularly of the liberal humanities type.

While the enrolment in the engineering and agricultural universities has remained static for some years the ratio of students of science to arts in the country's general universities stands at 28 to 72. Worse, during the first five-year plan (1973-78) the share of university education expenditure went up from 10 per cent to 30 per cent of the total expenditure for education, whereas that spent on primary education declined from 17 to 12 per cent. The cumulative effect is that education inequalities not only persist but have widened, and the urban rural gap increased.

While the national literacy rate has remained stagnant at about 20 per cent, university education has been extended in areas where the need is least. This has only brought unemployment among university graduates

as high as 25 per cent among arts graduates.

Bangladesh's growing need for mid-level technicians and skilled workers can be fulfilled only by a thorough re-education of secondary level education.

According to present plans, the secondary stage would be made terminal for most school children, meaning that a definite vocational bias will have to be lent to the curriculum so that those leaving will be able to find gainful employment or create opportunities for self employment.

The government of President Ziaur Rahman has declared its intention of introducing universal primary education of 93 per cent of children of school age by 1985. The idea is not only to hold all the primary age group children within the school system but also to provide them with functional education on a five-year course.

But the task is formidable. According to some estimates, 30,000 new schools will have to be built in Bangladesh's total 65,000 villages, and there ought to be 130,000 new primary teachers. The magnitude of the requirements in terms of teaching aids, books and stationery is easily imaginable.

These and other problems also figure in the mass literacy campaign that President Zia launched in February. A crash programme aims at imparting functional literacy to 10 million Bangladeshis by the end of this year. Experience gathered in the coming months will be used in widening efforts towards the declared goal of total removal of adult illiteracy by 1985.

This year's 10-million goal, both male and female, covers the age group 11 to 45. The crash programme seeks to make those taught able to do simple reading and writing and simple cal-

culations. On the side, they may be helped to attain a degree of competence in handling their own affairs.

A large workforce, comprising local bodies, school teachers and educational officials of all levels, is involved in the programme. For each village it is envisaged that there will be two squads of teachers, one for the men and the other for the women. Local bodies will select "literacy squads" from among the educated unemployed, retired officials, teachers from schools and colleges, and from the voluntary organizations. All of them will work without remuneration, but prizes will be given for outstanding performances.

Each secondary school is supposed to initiate programmes of mass education. Pupils in the higher classes are to be directly involved, required to join the literacy drive in their own neighbourhoods. In their final examinations there will be a separate subject with 50 marks on mass education awarded according to each pupil's efforts.

Mr Shah Azizur Rahman, the Bangladesh Prime Minister who is also in charge of the Ministry of Education, has said that the objective is the development of a low-cost functional educational system to enable young people to embark successfully on adult life, having acquired basic competence.

The new curriculum which has already been introduced at the primary level will be further updated with increased emphasis on work experience. Those leaving secondary school and desiring further studies will either take a general higher secondary programme or technical courses in polytechnics.

Conscious of the growing resurgence of Islam, the Government is also importance to religion. Recently it decided to set up an Islamic university where higher religious education will be imparted. There are no 2,400 madrasahs in only religious education. They are privately run, and a bad shape both in and as regards the ulum. The Government under the five-year envisages more assistance for them.

But all the Government efforts to improve the educational system into trouble because higher educational institutions are seen of. All the political have their student as many educational tions as possible.

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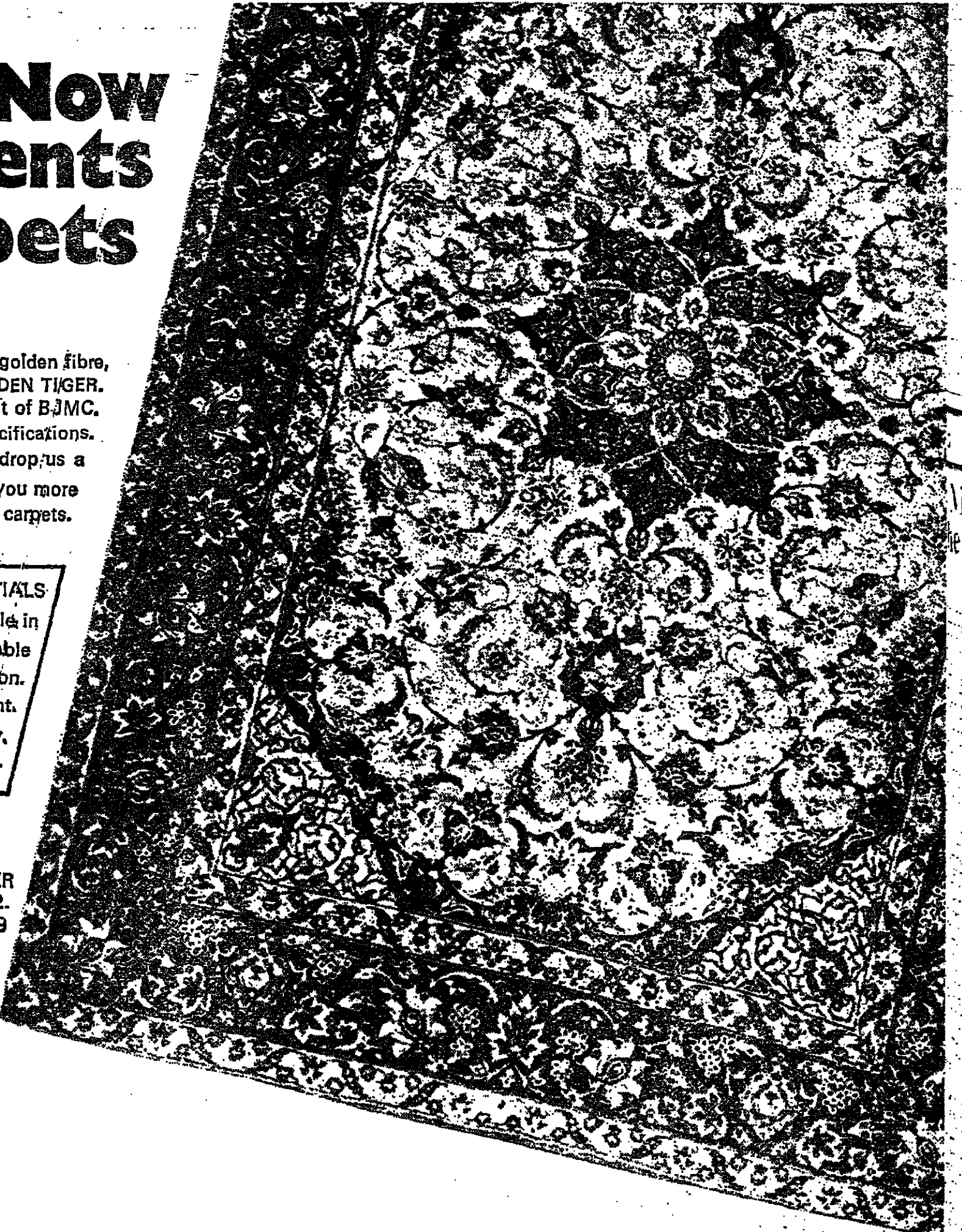
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## A HIGHER LEVEL

French reaction to the Royal Commission on the New Hebrides is puzzling and disconcerting. A recommendation for British troops to be sent to the islands was made by the two resident commissioners following the failure of attempts to bring reconciliation between the two sides of the New Hebrides. The contingent of gendarmes, a nearby New Caledonia, is due to arrive in the islands, either on the 24th or 25th. The troops, based in England, are to be sent to the islands in three days for them to be sent to the islands. They were sent under the same conditions as the French troops.

The strength of the French reaction seems therefore extraordinary, and a counter-reaction to circumstances which could surely have been met by calm discussion. French feel that peace can be best assured by further negotiation, they believe, would be achieved by the mere presence of troops, even if they were to be sent in large numbers. It would, of course, be inconceivable that the French could be ordered to withdraw, in the face of opposition. The French consider that the troops contribute to the islands' stability, whilst equally favouring the French position.

## R YEARS AFTER SOWETO

The African Government is illegal to commemorate the fourth anniversary of the riots, which falls to the church services in the hundreds of thousands, for the purpose of political meetings. South Africans can do so to remember the victims at home and by the work-meditations, on Mr Nelson's call to new resistance. The way the elaborate precautions will come to the significance of the demonstrators' how the rulers are of their. The Government will hope that they can turn out for work to be "agitated" have it is not notable that the concerns are reported to close. It is much hoped that all British concerns will follow that.

Years ago the universal outside South Africa, Soweto was a late to the Republic to change course. Its response was twofold. Hugely increased its security apparatus and used the simple majority system. The prohibition of press and persons taken into custody is merely the stalling. At the same as marginally alleviated

is not so much that the aims of the two sides are irreconcilable, which they are not, but that communication between the two should be so permeated with misunderstanding and mutual suspicion. That, of course, reflects the atmosphere of virtually the entire 74 years of condominium.

There is a danger that if the apparent lack of serious co-operation between the two countries continues, the territory will not be able to achieve its independence on the date planned, July 30. That would not necessarily cause great distress to the French, either on the islands or in Paris. Although M. Didiot, the responsible French minister, has recently committed his government to July 30, he did so only a few days after stating publicly that he thought that date might not be possible. It is, of course, a matter of regret to France that last year's elections were won, comprehensively, by the anglophone party of Father Lini, and French conduct is also no doubt influenced by the fact that the rebellion on Santo is being supported by French settlers on the island.

But the understandable sensitivity felt by the French should not be allowed to obscure the fact that the constitution under which elections were held was drawn up jointly by the two countries. The elections themselves were supervised and declared free and fair by United Nations observers.

The July 30 date was set jointly with the French, and it would be most regrettable if circumstances made it impossible to keep. If, however, there con-

tinued to be military and social instability on the islands, with Santo still in a state of rebellion, independence could not take place. That would be a breach of the obligations undertaken by Britain and France, it would be extremely unfair to the lawfully elected government, and it would give comfort to the rebels.

One of the difficulties appears to be that what is agreed in Paris and London does not necessarily reflect what is happening in Port Vila. The converse is also true. Actions and agreements made on the spot do not find full appreciation and acceptance in Europe. That is one possible explanation of the Royal Marines' fiasco.

The New Hebrides affair is no longer trivial, and it is time it was dealt with, on both the British and French side, with a greater sense of importance. Resolution of the issue should no longer depend on haphazard and often inconsistent decisions made by different authorities in the New Hebrides and in Europe. Clearly there is little reciprocal confidence left between the British and French commissioners, and Father Lini's public statements are not helpful to either side. Nor, of course, is the attitude being adopted by Mr Jimmy Stevens. Confidence between Mr Blaker, the British foreign office minister, and M. Didiot must now also have been damaged. Lord Carrington and his French counterpart should now take over the negotiations. This is no criticism of Mr Blaker, but a realization that the New Hebrides not only represents a sensitive colonial issue, but also constitutes an increasingly important element of current Anglo-French relations.

And after some years of quite drastic cut-back, the cost to us is almost very low. The 44th is half of what France pays for comparable services, and little more than a third of what West Germany pays. In the present national predicament, the Council would hardly expect to be exempt from some further reduction—though we as a society must recognize that this will mean serious impairment of its effectiveness: there is no "fat" to use that misleading metaphor. But it is a matter of dangerously fine adjustment to avoid the degree of cut-back that will utterly destroy the Council's effectiveness.

In my judgment, the reduction of funds proposed for the next two years would take the Council into that disaster zone.

We can be assured that this is not the Government's intention. As recently as April 2, Mr St-John Steadman, the Secretary of the Council, said that the work of the Council is vital to the future influence of Britain—and other ministers have recognized its importance for our future influence in Africa.

As well they might. There are two British institutions which continue to have the kind of reputation abroad that we are trying to re-engineer for British services at large. They are the BBC and the British Council. The first will surprise no one, since we in this country have the good reasons for our love of the BBC. But for too few of us at home have any sense of a comparable regard for the British Council—and this merely because its operations are carried out beyond our shores. It is ironic that its triumphs, which are being lost, are of the kind which should be proclaimed only when its very survival is at stake.

Yours faithfully,  
RANDOLPH QUIRK,  
University College London,  
Gower Street, WC1,  
June 13.

## True value of the British Council

From Professor Randolph Quirk, FBA

Sir, In a leading article not long ago, you spoke of the British Council as a precious "long-term asset" which "must not be thrown away". Now, as more storm clouds are hoisted, we have a resounding testimony from the Sorbonne Nouvelle (June 12) that the university teaching of English in France "could hardly be carried out without the presence of the British Council". If this can be said of a country with such a long and distinguished educational tradition, how much more insistently must it be said of countries less fortunate.

Over the past 30 years, I have paid professional visits to almost half of the 80 countries in which the Council operates—from Spain to China, from Finland to southern Africa—and I have been able to assess the acute degree to which diverse education systems rely upon the Council's work. And I have seen what it has done for British commerce in the process. It has provided a shining example of excellence in teaching and has created models of language schools that have been profitably adopted by British entrepreneurs. It has devised teaching techniques and materials which have been exploited on a world scale by British publishers. It has opened up markets for a wide range of equipment, including audio-visual technology.

Nor is this only a matter of "promoting the English language", vitally important as that is (and enjoined by the Charter of 1940). The Council, to use a Bomber Command phrase, has been the "force for British goods and services as a whole, such as machine tools for Nigeria and hospital equipment for Saudi Arabia."

And after some years of quite drastic cut-back, the cost to us is almost very low. The 44th is half of what France pays for comparable services, and little more than a third of what West Germany pays. In the present national predicament, the Council would hardly expect to be exempt from some further reduction—though we as a society must recognize that this will mean serious impairment of its effectiveness: there is no "fat" to use that misleading metaphor. But it is a matter of dangerously fine adjustment to avoid the degree of cut-back that will utterly destroy the Council's effectiveness.

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Yours faithfully,  
RANDOLPH QUIRK,  
University College London,  
Gower Street, WC1,  
June 13.

## At home in the Palace

From Mrs M. Wood

Sir, Whilst reading Rosalind Wiseman's article (June 5) on moving into Lambeth Palace, my memory was joyfully jolted. It made me remember a time when the "prelates" no longer appeared to "stare disdainfully down from lofty heights" and were definitely "brought down to earth" by actually sharing in the fun as he was the host in his own home at this time.

Our family (all nine of us) were enjoying one of the unique family occasions that occur just before a royal wedding. We all gathered together for a lovely informal dinner party in the big dining room and stayed the night. One of my daughters slept in the tower, hoping, with shivers down her spine, that a ghost would materialize. The next morning in a huge room, which he told me was his own private sitting room, sitting nonchalantly in one of the largest armchairs I have ever seen, waiting for his breakfast. After breakfast, he and his older brother enjoyed the lift so much, racing it against the staircase, that it packed up completely. Several years later, at Cambridge, one of the same sons was reminded with relish of this incident by Lord Ramsey.

It is lovely to know that Lambeth Palace will continue to be a family home; that the ears of the "disdainful clerics" will be delighted by pop and classical music, and that they will be cheered by the young people they must always have loved, but not known them through the centuries.

Yours faithfully,  
MARGARET WOOD,  
The Bishop's House, Norwich.

## Normal relations

From Mr and Mrs Sam O'Kelly

Sir, Claire Tomalin (June 12) in her moving article reported a headmaster as saying that he thought it unreasonable to expect normal children to accept handicapped ones. She left the statement without comment, feeling perhaps that it spoke for itself.

What sort of moral lead are the children of that school getting from their headmaster?

Yours, etc.  
SEAN O'KELLY,  
NANCY O'KELLY,  
165 Hanover Street, Swansea.

## A disturbing pattern of islands

From Lord Greenwood of Rossendale

Sir, It is ironic that trouble in Espiritu Santo should coincide with the preparations for talks on the status of Gibraltar.

As Secretary of State for the Colonies I was able to help a number of small countries on the road to independence. But I also became keenly aware of the problems which would be created if too many small countries (unable to meet the cost of defence or of representation overseas) sought a new status which they could not sustain. There was indeed reason to believe that both America and the Soviet Union were not wholly happy about the speed of British decolonization.

To illustrate this anxiety I mentioned the piano stool policy, so-called from the story of a guest at a party who was seated on the piano stool. "Why are you sitting there?" asked a friend, "you can't play." "You are right," was the reply, "but so long as I'm sitting here nobody else can either."

Nature abhors a vacuum. And if we leave too many (as we have been doing) we shall be creating a temptation for other powers.

By the same token we should offer unflinching and ungrudging support to those colonies which want to stay with us. That will mean lifting the cloud of uncertainty which hangs over Gibraltar and the Falkland Islands every time her Majesty's Government (regardless of party) starts talks about their status. Many of us believe that there is nothing to discuss, apart from the threats and harassment offered by their neighbours.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Yours obedient servant,  
ANTHONY GREENWOOD,  
House of Lords, SW1.

## Case of Mr Richardson

From Mr Edward Richardson

Sir, In Mr Levin's articles on June 3 and 4 he describes my brother's letter (The Times, May 29) as "a revolting pack of lies". To give credence to his assertions he quotes from Mr Borrell's account of the charges against me.

What a pity Mr Levin didn't take the trouble to investigate what was proved at the trial and not what was said in the opening speech by the prosecution. Then he might have been able to interpret my brother's letter and phraseology in a fair way and in doing so enlighten his readership.

Certain aspects of acts have an emotional effect on people's feelings and thinking, such as "extracting victims' teeth with electrician's pliers", facts that Mr Levin and other journalists are well aware of. In his book, *The Pandemonium Years*, he states that a victim was "nailed to a garage floor through his knees". "A revolting pack of lies" or was that just another of his mild excursions into fantasy?

Let's take first extracting victims' teeth: one witness in the trial did say he had had a tooth extracted by a pair of pliers. He even went so far as to open his mouth and point out where it was removed from. However, Dr Michael Richard Howell and Dental Surgeon Dr Shinn gave evidence that the injuries were caused by a toothbrush and had nothing whatsoever to do with my brother.

Only one witness in the whole of the trial had corroborated having an injury confirmed by a hospital. Other so-called victims were concerned together in operating a whole complex of fraudulent companies before, during, and after my brother had met them. Also, they were given exemption from prosecution on their evidence being believed that their involvement in

## The mathematics of teaching

From Mr J. David Dawson

Sir, One of my Sixth Form, who is currently sitting A-levels, of which mathematics is one, today informed me that he has been appointed to a post with one of the major clearing banks at a salary of £7,500 a year, together with various additional perquisites which bank employees enjoy. His salary rises to £8,500 after a satisfactory first year. During the current year, his teacher, who has only recently entered the profession after a four-year period of graduation and training, has earned less than £3,900, with no perquisites.

The mirth with which the boy's peers respond when I suggest they may care to make a career in teaching and marginally reduce the desperate shortage of qualified, specialist teachers of mathematics, is not difficult to understand.

In the light of threats to curb salary rises in the public sector, is it not surprising that the morale of teachers, despite the "Clegg awards, is so low? Will there, in fact, be, within a few years, adequately qualified, and sane, teachers of mathematics to teach the subject to the budding engineers of which, we are constantly being told, this country has so great a need?

Yours sincerely,  
J. DAVID DAWSON,  
Head of Mathematics,  
Stowmarket High School,  
Onehouse Road,  
Stowmarket,  
Suffolk.

## Phone tapping reports

From Mr J. F. Thomson

Sir, Your report (June 6) Lord Diplock's appointment as the Home Secretary's monitor of telephone tapping. It is also reported that only his first report will be published, his subsequent reports being sent to the Home Secretary.

I still feel that teaching is a more useful occupation than the illicit making and peddling of drugs. I am, Sir, Yours faithfully,  
THOMAS PIKE,  
35 Merlin Grove,  
Beckenham, Kent.

## Civil servant's prospects

From Mr J. A. Featherstone

Sir, I leave to others better qualified to comment the question of the accuracy of Lord Vazey's conclusions (June 13) on the relative conditions of employment of academic and Civil Service economists: but I am puzzled by one of his observations. If the comparison of the "fairly average" how are they able to get "the very best jobs" in the private sector at the age of 60?

Yours faithfully,  
J. A. FEATHERSTONE,  
11 Conesdale,  
Welwyn Garden City,  
Hertfordshire.

## Merely players

From Mr Frank Stewart

Sir, As a lifelong cricket lover, one must recoil from any inference by Mr M. E. Simons (June 13) that the game is actually responsible for our national performance. But, alas, it certainly displays the same symptoms. If one compares the recent match at Trent Bridge with the Australian Test there in 1938: the following "productivity" statistics emerge:

	Now	Then
Days of play	44	4
Overs bowled	363	503
Runs scored	1,032	1,496

Extras as a percentage of runs scored: 10.7% 4.9%  
Yours faithfully,  
FRANK E. STEWART,  
6 Hillside,  
Ingleby Arncliffe,  
Northallerton, North Yorkshire.

## Blundering on

From the Reverend Mark Kiddle

Sir, A few years ago I had occasion to complain to a well-known American railroad about a mix up over a reservation I had made. I waited three weeks for a reply. When it came the first paragraph made up for all the misery previously caused. "Our complaints office has been moving to larger premises." Such a bold admission of failure.

Now what joy it happened again. Recently travelling North on the M1 I had reason to complain about the poor quality of service in a motorway restaurant. I was asked to write down the details of my grumble on a piece of plain paper. Because, I was told, "We have run out of complaint forms."

Yours, etc.  
MARK KIDDLE,  
The Vicarage,  
Kilton in Lindsey,  
Gainsborough, Lincolnshire.

## I Wood

## ope's MPs fore the stion

al representation stands re-eminent among those political questions that can be objectively allowed to active and militant pro-representation campaigns, eral and conservative. ess we should none of us ited by the fault of all the pens poised to write the Editor. PR is in the n and even on the march, as everybody knows, we ave Mr Roy Jenkins to blame. Calculating his fore he ends his term as of the EEC Commission and of December, Mr us increasingly committed a new role in domestic as the figurehead of a erty, which for reasons of advantage as well as demerit, would make the of PR a plank in its plate the Liberals. Mr Jenkins at the quickest and surest ask out of the Box and Cox y system and precipitate ment of British political to change the method of electoral votes in terms of Commons seats.

kins's politics, of course, much of his self-interest to many seems the belated n to radical electoral f a one-time Home Secretary carried particular respon- or overseas electoral law remembers Mr Jenkins at the Home Office g away in the Cabinet that was then winning. Nobody rs any great speech he then he had power and in Britain, in which the as argued.

But not only Mr Jenkins is reawakening Britain's controversy. It is becoming a European issue again. In 1984 there will be another direct election for the European Parliament, and the Treaty of Rome prescribes that there shall be a uniform method of electing MEPs. Last time only British voters (apart from 25,000 Greenlanders) broke the European pattern and used the simple majority system. Now Group Leaders in the European Parliament are discussing whether PR should be obligatory in 1984.

If Britain is to be pressured by the Eight to fall into line on PR for 1984, then Britain is entitled to ask some members of the Eight to adopt a more democratic method than their beloved list system. What superiority of democratic principles can be involved in a system where party managers select the names of the list and then the numerical order of the names, and where the biggest names at the head of the list often have no intention at all of taking a seat in the European Parliament? Or a list system whereby the Gauls have been discussing how to limit their MEPs to one year's service and then bring in their second 15? In Britain, voters would regard some aspects of the Continental list system, as it operates, as almost fraudulent as well as undemocratic. Certainly, it lies open to criticism as much as Britain's simple majority system, where (as Churchill put it) a majority of one is enough.

That said, the fact remains that Britain will come under pressure from the Eight and outside the European Parliament to fall into line for PR in 1984; and nobody may deny that the 78 British constituencies in 1979 on the simple majority system produced a nationally unbalanced result—60 Conservatives, 17 Labour and 1 Scottish Nationalist, leaving the Liberal Party altogether unrepresented.

If PR were to be conceded for European elections in Britain, then the campaign for adopting PR in all domestic general elections would gain valuable ground. Nobody could then say that (outside Northern Ireland) PR is alien as an electoral method, or that voters would be confused by it. The fact of PR would be there and would take a lot of arguing away if the 81 United Kingdom MEPs looked to be in better representative balance.

Conservative and Labour leaders in government and opposition alike, have set their faces against any change from the simple majority system. Mrs Thatcher and Mr Callaghan both went firmly on record in 1979 and before they have not changed their tune since. Nor are they likely to. Under Lord Thorneycroft as Party Chairman, Conservative Office will always be and PR. On the other hand, the swelling and Community movement will gather momentum and make unthinkable a radical electoral reform merely to produce a European Parliament that is regarded as either a useful shackle or as a challenge to Westminster's sovereignty. (In theory even some Labour MEPs slaving away in Strasbourg and Brussels take that little Englishman view.)

So the European Parliament, after receiving the report from its political affairs committee, will propose that the Council of Ministers will as usual dispose precisely as it disposed when it breached the Rome Treaty for the European Direct Elections of 1979 and no matter what the PR pressure group says, here surely is a question that properly lies with the Council of Ministers—that is with the Sovereign government of the Nine or the Ten or the Twelve.

It does not yet signify, although in time it may, whether the European Parliament is elected by a uniform method, because although it has slowly increasing influence, it has only limited powers and no powers that in its infancy, it would dare to use and persist in using against a national government represented in the Council of Ministers. If some members of the Eight can have their profoundly questionable list system, with all the implied patronage, "perks" and manipulation, it may lead to, then it is too much to expect any United Kingdom government or alternative government party to be coaxed into adopting their systems of PR on the argument of superiority.

In short, quite apart from the democratic merits of PR, I do not believe that the 1984 European elections will be or should be allowed to open the door to a deep-seated change in British electoral methods. For good or ill, PR will remain in Britain the vested interest of third parties out in the cold.



Rockwell  
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# THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

Difficulties on  
a common  
fisheries policy,  
page 19

## Stock Markets

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## Boot contract

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## Unions to press employers for joint declaration on new technology policies

By Donald Macintyre  
Labour Reporter

The Confederation of British Industry will come under pressure from the union leaders to declare publicly that restrictive and deflationary policies will damage the advancement of new technology.

The TUC will push for a joint declaration that the climate and investment prospects for new technology would be damaged by deflationary policies to be by restrictive and deflationary policies. It would be contained in a document on micro-chip based manufacturing, that the unions would like to issue with the CBI.

Last week's meeting of the TUC's economic committee approved a draft agreement prepared by the TUC secretary. Union leaders hope it will be the basis of joint discussions aimed at a common policy between both sides of industry over the introduction of new technology on the factory floor.

The union team for the discussions was led by Mr David Lea, the TUC's assistant general secretary. In giving the go ahead for the discussions union leaders have approved a proposed agreement which calls for an active and strategic response "from the Government to the extent that they see made by new technology in

training, education, manpower policy and the industrial and regional infrastructure.

The TUC's 15-page confidential draft agreement is bland given that it is intended to secure the signatures of industrialists.

It neither cuts across nor excessively elaborates on the existing TUC checklist aimed at preserving job security, and advancing working conditions of employees affected by the use of new technology.

The political significance lies in an obvious TUC determination to win some support from the CBI for its argument that the Government should change direction on its industrial and economic policies.

The document, for example, urges that economic policies should be conducive to economic growth and movement towards a high technology, high productivity, high wage and low cost economy.

In approving the draft agreement, which at the very least sets out the TUC bargaining position with the CBI, union leaders are understood to have toughened still further the draft's position on Government economic policy.

The draft agreement says that governments around the world have played a crucial role in the introduction of new technology "through, for ex-

ample, public purchasing, investment and research and development, in stimulating the development of microelectronics and hastening its application."

It also urges a government commitment to promote the distribution of the fruits of technological advance in the whole community. Such a commitment would be seen as advancing social welfare and winning the confidence of the workforce that the changes required will be beneficial.

The TUC document urges the wider involvement of unions with modified procedures if necessary—in planning the use of new electronically based manufacturing techniques. It presses for adequate retraining of employees redeployed because of new techniques.

Besides urging the familiar path of increased leisure and a more satisfying working life, it also calls for one of the benefits for employees affected by new technology, the document urges a rapid breakdown in the barriers between white collar and manual employees.

It appears from the proposals for a new joint agreement on micro-chip based manufacturing that the TUC is still anxious to secure a joint agreement on a crucial issue and expose what support from industrialists can be for an ad hoc criticism of government policy.

## Builders out to unite Group of Eight

By John Huxley

By holding a series of meetings later this month, the Group of Eight, the all-industry delegation now regarded as the main point of contact with the Government.

In recent months the group has been in disarray, and its members are under some pressure to reorganise its activities. Their meeting comes at a time when the industry, already expecting a sharp downturn in workload over the next three years, faces the possibility of a moratorium on all public sector construction.

Consequences for the industry could be disastrous. The group of eight has been weakened by internal wrangling, largely since the change of government more than a year ago. The future membership of the two union representatives remains in doubt.

Resentment within the group has grown because of its apparent inability to do more than mitigate the worst consequences of government spending cuts. Too often the construction industry has borne the brunt of these cuts.

The group's problems have been exacerbated by the decision by Mr Michael Heseltine, the Secretary of State for the Environment, to wind up the former consultative machinery and treat the Group of Eight as the channel for communication with the industry.

This prompted pressure from organizations now deprived of access to government for the Group of Eight to expand its membership or increase its consultations.

It now seems likely that group members will compromise and accept the need to consult regularly organizations without representation. Efforts will also be made to persuade the two union members—Mr Les Wood of the Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians (UCATT) and Mr George Henderson, of the Transport and General Workers—of the value of recent membership.

Representatives from the employers' organizations and the professions are likely to stress the need for the industry to speak with a united voice at a time when it is under attack.

The most recent forecasts by the National Economic Development Office suggest that the industry faces three bleak years: By 1982, the volume of construction work is likely to have fallen by 20 per cent in 10 years.

These forecasts could turn out to be wildly optimistic if the Government decided to impose a moratorium on local authority capital spending. Mr Heseltine's announcement that this was an option has horrified the industry.

## Talks on sale of BSC subsidiary to Dutch halted by heavy losses

By Peter Hill  
Industrial Editor

Last year's heavy losses by Redpath Dorman Long have halted the British Steel Corporation's negotiations to sell its structural steel subsidiary to Dutch interests.

The British Steel Corporation has been discussing since the end of last year the selling of a controlling interest in Redpath Dorman Long with de Groot, a Dutch offshore construction company.

But Mr Ian MacGregor, BSC chairman designate, has said Redpath Dorman Long has scope for development within the corporation and apparently considers that Redpath has a vital role in the revival of the corporation's fortunes during its three years as chairman.

Disposal of Redpath Dorman Long was seen by the corporation as contributing to its plans to stay within the Government's cash limits for the present financial year.

But Redpath Dorman Long's losses last year rose to about £10m, more than three times the level of the previous year, because of the engineering strike and the three-month steel

strike at the beginning of this year.

The steel strike also inhibited Redpath Dorman Long's ability to take orders and so the strike will affect its performance in the present financial year. This setback has been a great disappointment to the company which in the first half of the last financial year was nearly breaking even.

The Dutch connexion was seen as natural, after de Groot's acquisition of a 43 per cent stake two years ago in Redpath de Groot-Caledonian Redpath's offshore construction company.

Redpath Dorman Long has four operating divisions apart from the offshore construction business and employs more than 6,500 workers.

Over the past year Redpath Dorman Long has been slimming down its operations and when this operation is complete the labour force is expected to be between 3,500 and 4,000.

Executives have been encouraged by the attitude of workers employed at the Glenparnack plant which was due to shut down. They won a reprieve for the plant by agreeing to drop traditional demarcation lines and much greater flexibility.

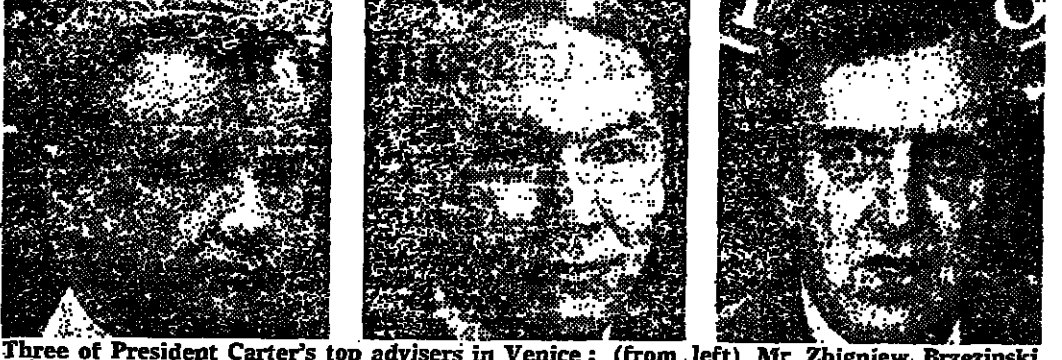
Mr MacGregor is expected to

underline his strong belief in the future of Redpath Dorman Long soon after he takes over the chairmanship at the beginning of next month. Although it is possible that some changes in the organizational structure of the company and its relationship with the British Steel Corporation will be implemented.

Redpath Dorman Long is among the backers of a group which describes itself as Link into Europe. It is headed by Sir Ralph Freeman, former chairman of Freeman Fox and Partners, the consulting engineers which are canvassing for the construction of a Channel Bridge. It claims the bridge, costing an estimated £2,000 million, could be built with or without a British tunnel for trains only.

The British Steel Corporation is still discussing with a number of companies possible joint ventures with some of the corporation's chemical interests.

The British Steel Corporation's chemical business has traditionally been profitable and the discussions with about half a dozen companies would involve about half of the chemical company's present business. The British Steel Corporation's carbonization interests will not be part of the hiving off plans.



Three of President Carter's top advisers in Venice: (from left) Mr Zbigniew Brzezinski, Mr William Miller and Mr Edmund Muskie.

## Strong Carter 'team' for summit

From Frank Vogl  
US Economics Correspondent  
Washington, June 15

President Carter is taking a large and high-powered team of advisers with him to the Venice summit next week. The team is large even by summit standards, reflecting the fact that the President will be having not only economic talks but extensive foreign policy and energy discussions in Italy.

Officials say the President's team for the summit will include Mr Edmund Muskie, Secretary of State; Mr Zbigniew Brzezinski, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; Mr Charles Duncan, Secretary of Energy; Mr William Miller, Secretary of the Treasury; Mr Henry Owen, Special Ambassador for Summits; Mr Robert Hormatz, Deputy Special Trade Representative; Mr Richard Cooper, Under Secretary for Economic Affairs; and Mr Fred Bergsten, Assistant Treasury Secretary for International Affairs.

United States officials said they expected that a quarter of the two day session would be devoted to general foreign policy issues. They stressed that the amount of time to be devoted to non-economic issues would only be agreed upon when the summit leaders met for the first time for breakfast on Sunday morning.

Officials pointed out that the main economic discussion would concern the fight against inflation. Despite the growing recession, they expected the summit leaders to agree on the need for maintaining tight fiscal and monetary policies and ensuring that efforts to curb inflation remains the top economic priority.

Much of the summit debate is expected to focus on energy matters. Discussions will be divided into two sections, dealing with short-term energy and oil pricing questions, and with joint strategies to ensure that non-oil sources of energy are fully developed.

On oil imports there appears

to be disagreement within the Carter administration. Some officials clearly would like the President to go to Venice and reprimand other nations for failing to meet the oil import targets set last year, arguing that only the United States achieved those targets.

But others are striving to play down the importance of specific national targets and stressing instead that the summit should endorse the resolutions reached at the recent international energy conference in Paris in which it was agreed that nations should have general yardsticks by which their oil import levels should be measured.

It seems clear that the summit will fail to spark new momentum in many countries to aim for lower import levels. This conclusion seems inevitable, given the fact that the summit officials here that there is no point in proposing new targets for each nation in Venice because these will be rejected by the Europeans.

## NEDC reviews industrial support

By Our Industrial Staff

The Government's view of industrial support policies is due to be outlined to the National Economic Development Council today by Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry.

Mr Geoffrey Chandler, director general of the National Economic Development Office, will review adjustment policies in Europe.

The two papers will be given at a NEDC meeting in which the council will discuss the government's continuing discussion on macroeconomic policy, which began earlier this year when the Government, the Confederation of British Industry and the Trades Union Congress gave preliminary answers to a set of questions prepared by the NEDC.

The council's deliberations have included monetary policy and inflation, North Sea oil, the pound and competitiveness. At today's meeting the council will move on to supply-side measures. These are ways in which structural change, new business and modernization and job change can be encouraged and made easier in the present circumstances.

Four questions have been posed. First, how far should supply-side policies be designed to speed up the reallocation of resources in the directions dictated by present market pressures, and how far should they try to create lasting market advantages?

Second, should the Government go further than to remove impediments to new and small

companies and actually help them to get started?

Third, should special steps be taken to encourage investment in modernization and restructuring in the present depressed climate, for example, by counter-cyclical measures or by a stimulus to scrapping and replacement?

Fourth, in what ways can the necessary changes in United Kingdom industrial structure be made less threatening and more acceptable to workers?

Their preliminary responses to these questions, the unions, Government and the CBI agreed on the inevitability of change but disagreed on the best means of adjusting to it. They agreed also on the need for employee and employer participation but disagreed on the form this should take.

## CBI favours enterprise zones plan

By Our Industrial Editor

Employers have welcomed the Government's plans to set up enterprise zones to encourage the growth of small businesses, but have said that they should not become a substitute for economic policies to promote the right climate for industry and commerce.

Sir Raymond Pennock, president of the Confederation of British Industry, said in a letter to Mr Michael Heseltine, the Secretary of State for the Environment, that the CBI favoured the idea because it was hoped that the zones would demonstrate the benefits for business of working in an environment free from some of the constraints normally placed on them.

The Government is considering which of the proposed zones should be used, for a trial.

Companies which set up in the zones will be given exemption from certain taxes and rates, and will be freed from many of the present bureaucratic constraints.

The CBI has told Mr Heseltine that if lessons are to be learned from the experiment, objectives must be clearly set and the results monitored. It has suggested that an analysis should be published every two years during the 10-year experiment.

The CBI said that the measures would be of only limited benefit to smaller companies because they were already exempt from the restrictions to be abolished and it wanted further talks on some of the measures outlined in the Government's consultative document.

In his letter, Sir Raymond stressed the need for an early decision to be taken on providing funds for transport facilities to improve access to the enterprise zones, the provision of better amenities within them; and that consideration be given to social measures to ensure that the right type of labour was available for companies moving into the zones.

## Five tourist schemes to receive cash aid

By Derek Harris  
Commercial Editor

Five tourist investment programmes are to get cash help from the English Tourist Board (ETB), the first since the ETB stopped aid last November because of pressure on its resources.

The money is to be a mixture of capital grants and interest relief grants offering around 3 per cent reduction on commercial money rates.

More schemes are likely to benefit during this financial year. The ETB has identified 25 projects likely to qualify for help, all in the assisted areas of England, stimulating about £30m worth of tourist investment.

But the ETB is applying tougher criteria to prospective schemes, with £4.3m in resources for this year only marginally greater than the amount available last year. It is possible that £6m will be committed this financial year, the balance being rolled over into the following year's budget.

The five programmes of assistance have been designed to make the best use of the money available under section 4 of the tourism development legislation. Mr Michael Montague, the ETB's chairman, said yesterday.

There will be help with

accommodation improvements in certain resorts, including Blackpool, Skegness, Torbay, Miramare, Scarborough and those in the Lake District. Redundant farm buildings in north Devon, the Peak District and the North Pennines are to be developed for self-catering holidays.

More facilities will be provided in the Lake District and the West Country to promote activity holidays, and services for businessmen will be developed in key areas like West Yorkshire, Hull, Liverpool and Manchester. There will be encouragement for projects promoting England's maritime history, a theme attraction being developed by the ETB.

Although ETB financial assistance in individual schemes will vary, on average there will be a 20 per cent involvement, though the ETB has authority to go to 50 per cent. Last year average involvement in financing was 22 per cent.

The backing of applications for capital grants from last November has been dealt with, and there is expected to be wide scope for the interest relief scheme introduced by the Government earlier this year aimed at encouraging greater use of private sector capital. A 3 per cent reduction on commercial rates is being offered for a four-year period.

## Double festival award for Post Office film entry

By Eynon Smart

The Post Office (postal services) won the overall premier award at the 1980 British-sponsored Film Festival with its *Spring Quarter*. This year was the first time that the festival, which had a record 220 film and videotape entries, had an overall premier award. The Post Office's *Spring Quarter* won the gold award in the sales and services category.

The awards were presented on Friday by Mr Wil Anderson, chairman of the United States Industrial Film Festival.

The Times Business Award for films best expressing companies' corporate concerns and responsibilities of a social and economic nature: *Energy Within Reason* (Balfour Films).

It was a good year for the Post Office. In addition to its double award for *Spring Quarter*, its telecommunications division had category gold for *DQ* (Pacesetter Productions).

Award for the best film from a first time sponsor went to *The Case of the Fantastical Pussbook* (Maurice Benson Films) from Abbey National Building Society.

*Inside View*, from the Central Office of Information (for the Foreign and Colonial Office), which had a gold award in the medical category, also took the Financial Times Export Award as the film most likely to help British exports. The Imperial Group Training Film Trophy was won by *Life on the Line* from British Rail, which also had a category gold for *Robbie*.

The Clifford Wheeler Award by the Film and Video Press Group went to Wedgwood for its use of *Jarvis Wedgwood and the English Potteries*.

and *Simply Ingenious*, and a bronze award for *A History of the Telephone* (Pacesetter Productions).

The Central Office of Information in addition to its double gold for *Rabies* (for the Ministry of Agriculture; *New Decade Films*) and *12 Squadron* (Pacesetter Productions) also took the Financial Times Export Award and a silver for *There You Are Nurse* (for Department of Health; Graphic Films).

Other category gold awards were won by *Biology of Termites* from Kentville, *Pe Like A World With You* from Video Arts (who also had a silver for *Cost, Profit and Break Even*), *Filmflex* from Filmflex Animation Services (Richard Taylor Cartoon Films), *LIP 24 Hours* from British Airways, *Bird About Town* from the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (who also had a bronze for *The Language of Birds* and *The Auditor in Court Part I*).

and *Simply Ingenious*, and a bronze award for *A History of the Telephone* (Pacesetter Productions).

Other category silver awards went to *Talking of Safety* from Graphics, Glass and Mineral Products, *Glass and Mineral Products* (GMP and Mineral Films) which also had a bronze for *It's Not Thursday Is it?*, *To Live Again* (Cinecra Film Productions) from St Dunstan's, *The Technique of Fibre-Optic Endoscopy* (Deacon Productions) from Smith Kline and French Laboratories (which also had a bronze for *The Technique of Upper Gastro-Intestinal Endoscopy*), *Four Days in August* from Bell (which also had a bronze for *The Prepared Mind*), *Leyland T45* (Worldwide Pictures) from Leyland Vehicles, *The Winner* (Illustra) from IPEC/Sayer Transport, *Sam's Song* (Jeeana Productions) from the Building Societies Association, *The Wild Birds Calling* from Mobil Oil, *Oil Men of the North Sea* (Michael Forlong Films) from Mobil North Sea, and *Controlling the Telephone Call* from Rank Aids.

## Minister to be told of cheap American chemical imports

By John Huxley

Chemical industry leaders have expressed alarm at the rising tide of cheap imports from the United States in a report to be discussed with Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, later today.

A delegation will tell Sir Keith that American imports, based on artificially low feedstock and energy costs, are destroying lucrative bird markets and challenging the producers in Britain.

The report has been prepared by the petrochemical sector working party of the National Economic Development Office after several months of discussion which has often been heated. Internal disagreements over a report for Sir Keith had threatened the future of the working party, which earned a reprieve only last month.

The delegation will be led by Mr Bob Horton, deputy chairman of BP Chemicals, and Mr Roger Lyons, national officer for the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs. They will be

joined by representatives of other large chemicals companies.

The unanimity of company and union representatives partly reflects the seriousness with which the threat from American imports is being viewed.

Industry leaders are expected to ask Sir Keith to ensure that Department of Trade officials recognize the threat and that appropriate action is taken. Anti-dumping action against some chemicals has already been ordered.

The delegation is likely to raise with Sir Keith the question of North Sea feedstocks for the chemicals industry. The Government will be urged to take a quick decision to go ahead with a gas gathering pipeline. There is support in some quarters for a scheme whereby feedstocks would be made available to the chemical industry at preferential prices.

Most of all the delegation will be looking for evidence of Government support for an industry which made a positive contribution of more than £1,500m to Britain's balance of payments last year.

THE POUND			
Bank buyers	Bank sells	Bank buyers	Bank sells
\$ 2.09	2.02	Netherlands Gld 4.68	4.45
fr 33.45	28.75	Norway Kr 11.70	11.29
fr 68.00	65.50	Portugal Esc 116.50	112.02
fr 2.72	2.65	Spain Ptas 165.50	158.50
fr 13.17	13.02	Sweden Kr 10.05	9.80
fr 8.35	8.25	Switzerland Fr 2.25	2.23
fr 9.95	9.45	USA \$ 2.33	2.33
fr 4.27	4.05	Yugoslavia Dnr 65.50	65.50
fr 107.00	57.00		
fr 11.75	11.39		
fr 1.13	1.09		
fr 1200.00	1200.00		
fr 531.90	505.00		



MANAGEMENT

# Rockwell: how car components fitted in

With the world's motor manufacturers struggling against the dual effects of rising fuel costs and depressed markets, their components suppliers are preparing for hard times. This would hardly seem to be the most propitious moment for a component-maker to be expanding into a new sector—and doing it in a big way.

But that is what Rockwell International, the United States aerospace, electronics and truck components giant, is doing. While other component firms are skimming down and worrying about their cash flow problems, Rockwell is quietly investing.

Having established a strong base here as a supplier of truck axles and brakes, it is now planning to do the same for a wide range of car components. It is set to become a new force in the European component industry.

The foundations for the present move were laid more than nine years ago when Rockwell bought Golde, a small German manufacturer of sun roofs and window regulators, with its main plant near Frankfurt. It was not part of a long-term strategy. Rockwell executives now admit that Golde was just too good a deal to turn down and for a long time the company was the odd man out in their growing European empire. But in 1971 Rockwell was still in the early stages of its move into Europe. It had its eyes set firmly on the heavy axle market, with a view to using the considerable technical and production expertise acquired over many years as a leading supplier to North American lorry builders.

Soon afterwards it acquired



Mr James Cavanaugh, vice-president and group executive of Rockwell's general components group: great changes ahead for the supplier industries.

Maudsley Axles from Leyland, and the Wolverhampton axle business of the John Thompson group. During the next few years it was busy becoming one of Europe's leading axle and (later) brake companies.

Two developments in the mid-seventies made it take another look at Golde and the car components sector—the oil-enforced move in the United States to replace big "gas-guzzling" cars with smaller European types and the advent of the so-called "world car".

The first had set United States car makers scurrying to Europe to buy small-sized expertise and parts. The second meant that multi-national car giants, led in the first place by

General Motors and Ford—and later by Japanese and European groups forced to assemble cars in major overseas markets—would prefer to deal with equally internationally based components suppliers.

Jim Cavanaugh, vice-president and group executive of Rockwell's general components group, sums it up: "The world's automotive market is becoming more and more homogenized. The trend among auto makers is towards fewer and larger car companies as a result of horizontal mergers or cooperative arrangements. 'The reaction of the vehicle manufacturers to these pressures, and the same pressures acting on components suppliers

will force great changes in the supplier industry. These will include consolidation into fewer, large, broad-based suppliers with demonstrated capabilities to undertake large programmes on a worldwide scale. I suppose it was the acquisition of Golde which first planted the seed in our mind that we should enter this new sector."

So, with its market identified, Rockwell set out to look for suitable European car component makers to add to Golde. Last year it acquired Wilmot Breeden, the Birmingham-based manufacturer of a wide range of window regulators, jacks, door locking systems, bumpers, and other automotive hardware.

With sales of more than £100m in 1978, a very profitable subsidiary, CIM, in France, factories in Italy and Australia, and an affiliate company in Spain, it was several times as big as Golde. Even more important, it needed capital to update and expand its product range into the new field of electronic locking and car management systems.

Overall, the acquisition made Rockwell the largest independent manufacturer of window regulators in the world, and led to the formation of a new division with the improbable name of Rockwell Mechanical Division. Mr Cavanaugh has just moved to London to head it.

With worldwide sales of \$6,000m (about £2,700m), Rockwell ranks among the world's 30 largest companies. Last year its automotive sales topped \$1,300m. In the past 10 years, it has spent \$1,000m on expanding and modernizing its automotive capability, and it is

planning to spend an equal amount in the next 10 years. It clearly has the muscle necessary not only to ride out the present recession, but also to take advantage of the acquisitions normally thrown up in such conditions.

Mr Cavanaugh is naturally reluctant to indicate possible further buys. The most he will say is that the manufacture of wheels, already a major Rockwell operation in the United States, looks a promising field in Europe—a hint which will set the alarm bells ringing in the boardrooms of Dunlop and GKN, the principal suppliers of wheels in Britain.

On the basis of existing Rockwell business in North America, the manufacture of suspension components such as coil and leaf springs, and also seat reclining mechanisms, could well be on the European shopping list.

Rockwell has an impressive record of firsts in automotive components, starting in 1913 with the worm-drive axle for heavy trucks. Its huge technical centre in California are already cutting the corners for new products being developed by its British, German and French mechanical devices companies.

Its heavy involvement with the American space programme—among other things it built the Space Shuttle—should prove invaluable in providing the lighter-weight materials increasingly being specified by car makers. So life for the small specialist component firm—and there are still many of them in Europe—is going to become even tougher.

Clifford Webb

## No satisfactory reason for subsidizing home buyers

From Mr J. J. Frankel  
Sir, A number of correspondents to your columns have put forward the arguments for the Chancellor to increase the mortgage tax relief ceiling of £25,000. These are that tax relief for house buyers increases labour mobility, encourages home ownership and helps the building industry.

All these are, of course, worthy causes. However, there are two questions which have been ignored. Why should one group have subsidized homes at the expense of others? Would it really matter if the tax relief was phased out?

Let us consider a person who buys a house for £25,000 with a mortgage of £20,000. His repayments over 25 years will be around £265 each month and his tax relief about £50. This may be a good reason for everybody paying £60 less tax every month, but not only the person who buys his own home. Council tenants, private tenants, as well as factory and office owners and tenants, are all valuable to the building industry and to the economy,

yet no less so than home owners. Tax relief is not available for the hire purchase of cars or credit purchase of shoes. Both of these are essential for labour mobility.

There is no satisfactory reason why home owners should be subsidized.

If the subsidy were not available to the home buyer in the above example, he would purchase a property with a deposit of £5,000 and make monthly repayments on a mortgage of £20,000 (£25,000), leaving his financial situation unchanged. His mortgage would be £15,500 and he would buy a property for £20,500. If the tax relief were removed all house and flat prices would be lower by about 20 per cent.

The situation for the first-time buyer would be unaffected and might even encourage him as prices would not seem to be so far out of his reach. The second or third time buyer generally puts down a larger deposit, in value and proportion of price, than on his first property. Thus, he

would find it easier to pay the scale without tax relief than with it. In the absence of tax relief labour mobility is increased.

I am not suggesting that tax relief should be over-night. That could be a dangerous situation building industry or market.

A reasonable approach allow the present £25,000 to remain unaltered. Relatively (probably in the 21s when average houses are £250,000 and incomes are £8,000 p.a.) the 20 per cent house prices would be over 20 to 25 years house prices have risen per cent each year past 20 years a new increase of 14 per cent next 20 years is not difficult.

Yours sincerely,  
J. J. FRANKEL  
155 Epsom Road,  
Farnham, Surrey,  
London N1 6LD.

## N Sea boundary treaty

From Dr Frank Hansford-Miller  
Sir, I am surprised that Mr Blake (May 22), as a geographer, should dispute my remarks (May 12) regarding the United Kingdom-Norwegian boundary in the North Sea. He must surely accept that the Norwegian Deep, or Trench, with waters which he admits go to a depth of 500 metres, cannot be described as Continental Shelf, the generally accepted level of which is only 200 metres, and in fact in the National Geographic Atlas (1970 edition) which he no doubt has available, is clearly defined by name in the North Sea as 100 fathoms, or a mere 183 metres. Rockwell, in this case, is a "red herring" if not being on the mainland shelf at all.

If Mr Blake looks up the State Papers of Treaties he will find that the United Kingdom-Norwegian Treaty of 1965 is listed and indexed under "Continental Shelf". Its object is the desire "to establish the boundary between the respective parts of the continental shelf" in Article 1 it refers to "The dividing line between that part of the Continental Shelf which appertains to the United Kingdom and that part which appertains to Norway".

This is false because the treaty assumes that the Norwegian deep water Trench is part of the Continental Shelf, and draws the boundary line as though it were, when in fact it is not.

Our negotiators at this, to me, infamous and disgraceful treaty, at which our rights to billions of oil and gas revenue from the North Sea Shelf and other currently held Norwegian fields were wantonly given away, were the Foreign Office, which is not noted for its scientific expertise, and this episode does certainly not add to its prestige in this regard. I would have expected, however, that Mr (now Sir) Harold Wilson, as the then Prime Minister, and Mr Michael (now Lord) Stewart, as Foreign Secretary, or even Mr Walter Fawcett, then Minister of State at the Foreign Office, who signed the treaty, to have exercised some influence to maintain our rights.

There was no debate in Parliament on this treaty—another disturbing feature—and I believe it is high time the veil of secrecy surrounding it was lifted by the principals who were acting in our name.

Yours faithfully,  
FRANK HANSFORD-MILLER,  
76 Lock Chase,  
Blackheath, London SE3 9HA.

## Travel vouchers in London

From Mr A. R. Lis  
Sir, It is clear from the article on travel vouchers in London (June 6) that the Revenue are proposing to adopt a wobbly stance in the event of their introduction. It is the writer's view that such an approach is not only economically counter-productive but contrary to one of the basic principles of our tax system.

The most direct choice of travel to work in London is either by car or public transport. The recent proliferation of company cars and, more significantly, the increased supply of free company petrol has led to company cars to be in a happier position financially than most obliged to use public transport.

In their recent consultative paper on company cars the Revenue have tried to grapple with the taxability of private petrol and, for good reasons, have been unable to arrive at an equitable result. One of the basic principles on which our tax system is founded is that, as far as possible, the system should be fair between different categories of taxpayers.

I therefore suggest that if the desire of the Revenue is to rectify an inequitable situation and it is found that the means of taxing the benefit received by a "better-off" group is blocked then steps should be taken to ease the

position of the "worse-off" to achieve equality. This is not a new concept as evidenced by the concession granted in respect of luncheon vouchers which was introduced originally to try to put employees without subsidized canteen facilities on a par with those enjoying such an amenity.

On a broader issue and leaving aside the benefits of fewer cars in the capital, in an era of increasing energy difficulties it is a short-sighted policy to encourage the decline of energy-efficient means of transport such as trains and buses, and indirectly but actively promote the use of energy-inefficient motor vehicles. Every passenger lost on a crowded bus or train increases their cost per head and so accelerates the decline.

In conclusion therefore I submit that if the Government were to give due consideration to the full implications of the Revenue's belated attitude to travel vouchers they might not wish to stand so indifferently on the sidelines and perhaps whisper in the right ear that a more circumspect and positive approach on this particular area of taxation would ultimately be to the benefit of all.

Yours faithfully,  
A. R. LIS,  
24 Laurel Drive,  
London Road,  
High Wycombe,  
Bucks, HP11 1HJ.

## A source of business talent

From Mr K. M. McGuinness  
Sir, "Where has all the bright talent gone?" asks Mr Forsyth (June 10), where are the multi-lingual entrepreneurs that small British companies need? It is not my impression, from meeting British businessmen at large overseas over the years, that there has ever been a lot of them about, and judging by the worldwide growth of his company Mr Forsyth has probably had more than his fair share of them anyway.

But Mr Forsyth obviously needs still more and he is making the right start to his search when he realizes that he needs to look outside the mainstream commercial world for them.

May I suggest he takes a look at the Civil Service and public service bodies as a start? There he will find multilingual entrepreneurial types with sustained overseas experience who will even contemplate with equanimity the drop in income that we are assured is the price of the move from the public service to the real world. But these entrepreneurs cannot get near the cold hard commercial world—not because they are afraid of it

but because it is terrified of them.

They are on no head-hunters' lists and they will not reply to your fourth advertisement because they do not have the formal qualifications in business theory he no doubt asks for there (and so they are not the perpetual students or critics he mentions as harbouring, and they know, either from personal experience or from businessmen's airings of their opinions of the public sector, that he will take no account of their experience, be it never so relevant, because it has been gained in a different, and despised, world.

Until this is remedied—and this cannot be done formally but only by individual businessmen identifying the problems they face and casting about for new solutions—those who are entrepreneurial types with sustained overseas experience who will even contemplate with equanimity the drop in income that we are assured is the price of the move from the public service to the real world. But these entrepreneurs cannot get near the cold hard commercial world—not because they are afraid of it

## Administrative chore

From Mr Barrie St. C. McBride  
Sir, I'm a small businessman. Each day of my working life I spend time in chasing money or finding out demands for money. This administrative chore has been a pain where it has been a benefit achieved by the credit squeeze has been completely offset by this counter-productive use of time

which could otherwise be spent doing something commercially worthwhile. I just wonder if this detrimental effect on business has been allowed for in the calculating of interest rates can be reduced? Yours faithfully,  
BARRIE ST. C. MCBRIDE,  
Managing Director,  
McBride Partnership Ltd,  
87-91 New Bond St, London W1.

## The cost of making a move

Contrary to the general impression, most engineers are perfectly contented in their jobs. This, at least, is one of the conclusions to be drawn from a recent survey by the recruitment specialists MSL.

In cooperation with the Institute of Mechanical Engineers, MSL sent out a questionnaire to engineering graduates in the North-west, probing their background (36 per cent received financial support from their employers during their academic training); their pay levels (a median of £7,800 for those between the ages of 31 and 35, less for those both younger and older); their attitude towards changing their jobs; and the means that they would use if they were to set about it.

Of the 120 respondents (45 per cent of those approached), no fewer than 61 per cent said that they were happy in their present jobs, at least for the time being. Of the rest, 16 per cent were actively looking for new jobs, while the remainder expected to be doing so within the year.

Better pay and benefits, and an opportunity to improve their experience, were the principal reasons they gave for wanting

to move. Most of those interested in moving used the national papers and the trade press as a source of suitable vacancies, but over half would rely on informal contact—a proportion MSL finds surprisingly high, but then, MSL has an interest in their using an outside party instead.

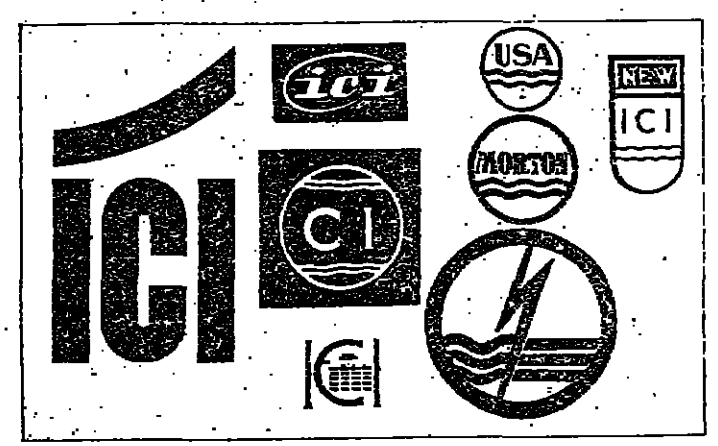
The consultants say that withdrawal by a candidate after acceptance of a job is as much more prevalent among engineers than other professionals. They variously attribute this to the absolute shortage of engineers—which induces present employers to up the ante once they realize that they will lose the man otherwise—and to the problems associated with relocation. Although 81 per cent of those considering moving jobs were prepared to move house, too, the survey shows that they expected to be paid for it.

As against the 18 per cent rise in salary which they expected if they moved job without having to move house, they required almost 25 per cent if they had to move house as well. MSL has been aware of companies' reluctance to follow up the cash that they have spent on recruitment with the odd thousand pounds on relocation

expenses often loses them good candidates who simply cannot afford to make the move, particularly if it involves a switch from a low to a high-cost housing area.

A recent study\* by the Institute of Personnel Management goes into the whole business of employee relocation expenses, examining the policies of five large companies (Alcoa, Boots, IBM, Pilkington and a large but unnamed average one). Besides a detailed study, a general survey covers areas like eligibility (should the same policy apply to both married and single employees?); legal fees; house visits with assistance with house purchase (are bridging loans available? will the company pay a mortgage subsidy?); and the disturbance allowance. It does not provide the answers; but it does provide a superbly accessible list of the right questions.

Adrienne Gleeson  
\*Employee Relocation Expenses: Information Report No. 29; available from the Institute of Personnel Management, Central House, Upper Woburn Place, London WC1H 0BX, price £5.50.



Examples of attempts that have been made throughout the world to infringe the ICI "roundel" trade mark.

## ICI's trade mark policemen

What do Tervylene, Crimplane and Perspex have in common? Each is an ICI trademark and should be written with an initial capital letter.

Britain's largest industrial company now has a staff of three whose full-time job it is to protect ICI trademarks. Mr Eric Wenman, head of the department, believes, trade marks to be among a company's most valuable assets.

Each year about £50,000 is spent on protecting the exclusivity of the ICI roundel which appears on group products, packages, advertisements, vehicles and notepaper. "The whole of the goodwill of ICI is wrapped up in the roundel. That is why it is vital that we constantly fight to preserve this priceless asset."

The roundel, first registered as a trademark in 1929, is now protected by 2,500 separate registrations in the United Kingdom and abroad. Yet it is only one of about 3,000 trade marks registered by ICI in about 150 different countries. This adds up to some 50,000 foreign registrations covering various classes of goods.

Registration—and renewal at the appropriate time—may not be simple. As Mr Wenman recently explained to ICI Magazine (the group journal), some countries require registration as a means of raising money. Even in the United Kingdom registration (with the Trade Marks Registry, part of the Patent Office) can cost £250.

Once registered, the trade mark must be protected. ICI's

agents monitor newspapers, magazines, trade journals and television programmes as well as official publications listing trade marks for which registration is being sought.

ICI also relies on a worldwide, informal network of trade mark "policemen"—overseas staff, salesmen, even customers—who are asked to report if they see a trademark being used in a particular product—be it stake, but the future use of a trademark may be jeopardized if it is not defended.

Linoleum, cellophane, photograph and shredded wheat are all examples which, for one reason or another, have lost their status and are now used generically.

The company also works hard to protect the use of the actual letters ICI. So diversified is the company that confusion could arise as to the makers of products bearing similar marks.

Action against trade marks challenges will depend upon the law of the land. It may be under copyright or trade descriptions legislation.

Trade marks agents say—with something approaching glee, one suspects—that it is an old business that is becoming like a jungle. After all, it is estimated that there are already more trade marks in the English-speaking world than there are words in the English language.

John Huxley

## Salesmen in a 'brain drain'

"An increasing number of talented field and management sales executives are being chased away from most of the companies by European and foreign manufacturers operating in Britain who are not only increasing their share of the United Kingdom market, but are doing so with an increasing share of some of our most able salesmen and sales managers."

This is the view of Mr Keith Brauer, director-general of the Institute of Sales Management.

He believes that British manufacturers are in danger of having to settle for second-best if this "brain drain" is allowed to continue. Industries coming from foreign companies in the United Kingdom include attractive remuneration and incentive schemes, clearly outlined promotional prospects, on-going training in advanced techniques of selling," he says.

Besides the loss of salesmen to foreign companies, Mr Brauer reports that there is an equally serious brain drain out of sales jobs into other jobs. "In recent years too many

people have left the selling profession and this is a loss that industry and commerce can ill afford. The profession has been acknowledged to offer realistic career opportunities in return for expertise, qualifications, endeavour and talent. The continuous loss of salesmen advertising in the national and regional press shows that there is a shortage of top people for sales jobs."

Mr Jim Collis, director-general of Manufacturers of Domestic Electrical Appliances, agrees with Mr Brauer. He has told the Institute of Sales Management: "Many of our best salesmen are being recruited by European and other foreign manufacturers."

He also points out that foreign companies are not only paying their United Kingdom sales staff higher salaries, but are spending more on advertising than British companies. He says that the Italian washing-machine manufacturer Zanussi,

for example, spent £23 per washing machine on media advertising in the United Kingdom in 1977, compared with a British industry average of £2.80. And he adds that the figures so far available for 1979 "show that this trend is continuing."

Mr Brauer says that British company managements have much to learn, not merely from the sales personnel brain drain, but also from the way in which foreign company managements were putting salesmen to use.

He cites the tendency of European companies to involve sales force and management personnel in design and production management and he says this often "leads to a valuable interchange of information and certainly creates a better climate for team effort."

It seems, therefore, that foreign companies are not only poaching the best salesmen from under the noses of their British bosses, but using them much more effectively, too.

Bob Crew

## Coping with change in the office

Since the introduction into the office of the first "word processor"—the typewriter, about 100 years ago—a succession of automatic business machines has been invented. Each successful newcomer revolutionized that part of office work for which it was used and none more dramatically than the computer in the area of information processing which was first introduced into the administrative centre some 20 years ago.

Now, as we are constantly reminded by countless articles and programmes, we face another revolution arising from the application of the power of the silicon chip. Many predict the end of the office complex as we know it within the next ten years. The trade unions see a bleak future for their members in the clerical and administrative field who perform repetitive tasks at various levels of skill. Other prognostications on the employment front are not so gloomy. A study by the Central Policy Review Staff includes this comment: "Reports suggesting large-scale loss of jobs from micro-electronic applications overestimate the speed at which these applications could be introduced and underestimate the new markets created in the process."

This latter view is a cosier one to live with, but it is also more in tune with what has hap-

pened during the 20 years since the computer revolution of the sixties. Instead of just processing the same volume of information very much faster, and hence saving time and manpower, the computer has in fact widened its own horizons in the information field. More people are supplied with more information at an increasingly faster rate. Predictions that there would be fewer people and less paper in the office have been proved wildly wrong.

This attitude is a surprisingly common one and can have serious consequences. In the context of the office environment it is often the root cause of a steady, unremarked degeneration of conditions until the office becomes completely disorganized, inefficient and rather squalid.

On the other hand to make rigid, irreversible plans to modernize the office environment to cope with the new technology is equally wrong. Fitness for purpose is an admirable aim, but fitness for the unforeseen future is the ultimate achievement.

The "what if?" type question should be asked at every stage and can produce illuminating answers. By careful analysis, the seemingly endless list of variables can be narrowed down to those which really affect the issue in question. What is the range of options available? What may be considered inevitable for the purposes of providing accommodation and what elements could conceivably change?

Overall assessments of future staff numbers are not much use without some consideration of where changes are most likely to occur. Information on the likely sizes of the working groups which make up the

organization may be more useful than an overall head count. Similarly, an assessment of future requirements for services, such as power, telephone and data cabling, in various locations is more important than precise details of the work that will require them.

In financial terms there is a straightforward trade-off to be made between the higher capital cost of the flexibility designed office installation and the saving in revenue costs which arise when making future changes.

Importance of consultation

In many people's eyes coping with the unknown future in a flexible manner means creating a sense of impermanence. But nothing is more unsettling than rumours of change, whether they are of the introduction of new office layouts or a possible relocation exercise.

Early staff consultation or an announcement of a programme of planning to form the basis of a scheme of action can do a lot to avoid these uncertainties.

Roger Henderson  
Managing Director, Space Planning Service

### CHECKLIST

Origin marking bill (under which all goods imported into the United Kingdom would be required to carry a mark bearing a clear statement of the country of origin introduced in House of Commons last week.

Health Services Bill: read in the House of Commons for the first time last week.

Housing Bill: read in House of Lords for second time.

Films Bill: read in House of Commons for third time.

New Towns Bill: read in House of Commons for third time.

Prime rates: one leading United States bank cut its prime rate from 13 to 12 per cent last week. Others cut their rates from 13 to 12½ per cent.

National Research Development Corporation: opened first regional office in Glasgow last week. Further offices to be opened in Birmingham and Manchester. NRDC backs inventions and innovations with risk factor.

Libertian shipping: Tonnage tax to be increased from 10 to 30 cents a ton; it was announced last week.

Lockouts: West German Federal Labour Court declared that lockouts of workers by employers are legal in a dispute.



BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## Fraser holders should not be hustled

o succeeds on Thursday in getting a Fraser dividend increased and four men on the Fraser board who nominees, then a lot of people to be surprised.

sumed, and with justification, that cannot succeed. It may well be Lornho board never held any real doing so anyway and that they wanted to bring extreme pressure raser board so as to expose the weaknesses and draw its fire in takeover bid.

resting point is perhaps not what at Thursday's annual meeting of it what happens after it.

shareholders—or at least the insti- appear to be indicating that d welcome a straightforward take- and then—given that it must be an offer from Lornho which nem to get out of the department or at this stage of the economic id not be resisted.

other hand those same institu- areholders are not prepared to major shareholder, least of all row-beat the Fraser board into control of the company by the re right and other shareholders port this point of view. But at time they should recognize that campaign has exposed a number sses, notably in the thinking about re department store group like uld develop.

re exceptions to the rule (Fraser's ds store is a case in point) but rd the concept of the traditional t store as outdated. The emer- specially discount retailers show pressure is coming from. redit Fraser recognizes this. It ing new innovative blood on to itself if it can gain the support r majority of shareholders on And it could be that Fraser will a merger with another retailer to create a more broadly based haps along the lines of the Boots/ which ran into monopolies prob- years ago.

essage for Fraser shareholders, clear—don't be hustled at this

### down arguments

for control of George Ewer has a fun for the merchant bankers the shareholders. However, he extrusions of logic generated Montagu and Barclays Merchant clear that the remaining 30 per of uncommitted Ewer share- should have either sold in the st week or should now do so.

ll receive something between 53p per share which, at the higher 1 give them a fully-taxed exit p/e 3 against the motor distributors' under 5 and the 500-share figure

ill also avoid the admittedly risk of Cowie withdrawing com- On the other hand T Cowie with it plus another 10 per cent or so is hardly likely to go much ough a few pence is probably on

complications of the deal have ewhere. To recap: T Cowie had cent stake in Ewer. Ewer then astern Tractors, an unlisted com- 1 an offer that would involve the 65m new Ewer shares, or a 15 per se in the equity.

hen bid for Ewer at 55p without r 52p with, simultaneously taking ion that would take its holding 30 per cent trigger level. It also pposed the bid for Tractors on the t it required Ewer to go for a ote to its shareholders because of

the size of the issue and the materiality of the acquisition to the Ewer business.

Both these arguments having apparently cut little ice with the Stock Exchange, it now argues that with 44 per cent, after purchases in the market, of the existing equity and another 10 per cent committed should the bid go through, the Tractors issue would involve a change of control of the company.

However, since the Tractors bid would go unconditional before the Cowie one possibly could, this was not getting very far either.

So the final Montagu/Cowie argument is that it is quite evident that a majority of Ewer shareholders have voted against the Tractors bid and they are being deprived of the higher Cowie price by the Ewer board.

Clearly this would not have happened had Cowie not thought up the dual price in the first place, so as an issue of principle, it is hardly to be taken too seriously. Effectively then, the Cowie argument boils down to force majeure and amidst the rhetoric and rows this should be borne in mind.

The other side of the coin is that Tractors, with profits declining last year from £308,000 to £10,400 and a niche in the nearly impossible agricultural machinery market, is hardly an attractive addition to a sound, growing concern like Ewer. If waiting for Cowie's extra pence is pointless then hanging on to Ewer plus Tractors looks unprofitable.

Meanwhile the Stock Exchange has come out of the deal looking indecisive. Constantly issuing decrees so that they looked like no more than the impression of one side or another, it has failed miserably to speak out and has evidently been flung into paroxysms of introspection by the passion of the contestants.

● The fashion for investing in small companies, in hopes of unearthing the ICI of the 1990s, has created a new market for those prepared to seek out embryo blue chips for the discerning but busy big investor.

So the fund designed for the fund already fully-occupied looking after other people's money was born. Early to spot the gap was Birmingham broking firm Albert E. Sharp. It launched SUMIT in December last year, with eleven institutions committed to putting up £5.2m between them, as and when suitable small companies are found.

Now, over-the-counter-market-maker MJB Nightingale has launched a bigger fund—the Lovat Enterprise Fund. Its five institutions, two of which it shares with SUMIT, have agreed to put up £7.5m within five years at the rate of £1.5m a year. The aim is to invest an average £300-400,000 per company a year in three to four small companies making up to £350,000 pretax. Maximum stake will be £500,000 or 40 per cent.

Some six months after its birth, SUMIT has yet to make an investment. But it says it is now on the verge of putting a total of £500,000 into three companies.

It seems the search has proved very demanding in times of recession, when so many of these much-vaunted smaller companies are going to the wall in droves. But Sharp and Nightingale argue that small companies often fall by the wayside simply because most of their finance comes from costly bank overdrafts vulnerable to recall. Money from a friendly institution would be cheaper and more reliable.

But the companies themselves take some convincing. SUMIT looked at 50, approached 10, and have just been accepted by 3. Two more are said to be teetering on the brink of accepting. The three are in engineering, computer distribution, and electronics.

Lovat has six "targets" for closer inspection. They include engineering, electronics, ceramics, security, and mail order interests. It says it will not actually put out any of its clients' money until "after the summer break"—perhaps by October.

However, if SUMIT's experience to date is anything to go by, it could be Christmas before Lovat is able to put its money where its mouth is.

## What hope of a Common Fisheries Policy that will work?

Fisheries ministers of the EEC countries are to meet today at the start of yet another attempt to reach agreement about a Common Fisheries Policy. They will probably do little more than arrange an agenda for another meeting next month.

British ministers believe that they have fulfilled their pledge not to allow bargaining about fish to be entangled in talks about farming and contributions to the Community budget. Both of those issues are settled for the time being and the Community has a short breathing space before it wrestles with reform of its finances and the impact of Spanish entry. It can use that breathing space for the tightening of outstanding subsidies, of which fishing is the most prominent.

Early this year the Nine took a tentative first step towards a common policy by agreeing total allowable catches for waters within 200 nautical miles of Community coasts. Those agreements cover catches for the whole Community. The much more sensitive question of quotas for each member state has yet to be decided.

The EEC decided almost 15 years ago that it needed a common fisheries policy as an essential aid to conservation. The foundation for its belief lay, and remains, in the fact that fish ignore national maritime boundaries. Their patterns of migration are such that they are liable to breed in the waters of one nation and reach maturity in those of another.

The shape of the patterns

means that excessive catching by the fishermen of one nation can damage the livelihoods of those in another. The results of migration are illustrated by the latest survey of North Sea cod by the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea. Of the one-year-olds caught in the survey 14 per cent came from British waters and 54 per cent from German ones. Of the three-year-olds taken, 70 per cent came from British waters and 7 per cent from German ones.

In the view of the EEC authorities in Brussels, however, there are no British and German waters. The European Commission believes that there are only Community waters which stretch in a great bulge on the map into the North Atlantic. The Commission wants ministers of the Nine to adopt a policy in which national quotas would be set by regulations which would become law in each member state. The Commission recognizes that many fishermen are extremely suspicious of the ability of the EEC to police either quotas or adherence to the fishing plans that will accompany them.

Plans to be prepared by governments and approved by the Commission would cover types and numbers of boats, their gear, the species to be caught and the times of catching. The allocation of quotas has been bedevilled by the impact on the main European fishing nations' fleets of the extension under the international law of 200-mile maritime zones.

When those limits were im-

### Impact of 200-mile limits on EEC fishing in N. Atlantic (tonnes)

	Before limits	After limits
Cod, coley, haddock	550,000	550,000
Herring	500,000	70,000
Blue whiting	0	425,000
Scad	1	228,000

Source: EEC Commission figures for actual average catch from 1973-75 (before limits) and potential for 1979 (after limits).

posed British vessels were excluded from their traditional grounds around Iceland. The much smaller West German fleet was barred from fishing grounds off North America and lost about two thirds of its total catch.

There is as much fish in EEC waters as there was in the traditional grounds outside. But the species are different and are worth much less. The European Commission wants to base the allocation of quotas on "historic rights", a vague term which offers scope for long sessions of argument and burrowing in archives, followed by a compromise which satisfies nobody.

The Commission is convinced, however, that there is no better way of safeguarding the interests of the 150,000 fishermen in the EEC, not to mention the 150,000 who live in Greece, Spain and Portugal.

It will be extremely difficult to reach an acceptable compromise on quotas, and almost impossible to argue against claims that they cannot be policed. The Commission wants policing of quotas to be done

by the navies and fishery protection services of member states in waters within their 200-mile limits.

Enforcement would be helped by the use of a standard EEC logbook on board, landings at a list of authorised ports and reports by skippers of all catches transferred to processing ships at sea.

Landings would be recorded by the member states and not by the Community authorities. When the fishermen of a particular country had exhausted its quota for a particular species, their government would be expected to ban further catches for the year.

The Community had been operating a limited catch reporting system for most of this year. But the information which has reached the Directorate-General for Fisheries at the headquarters of the Commission has been of variable quality.

The Commission expects, under the terms of the Common Fisheries Policy, to be given powers to check that member states administer the rules fully and without dis-

crimination. It is hard to see how such verification can go beyond occasional spot checks.

In the view of British fishermen the proposed system would be a fatally weak link in the chain between adoption of a legal quota by the Council of Ministers and its enforcement through national courts and the European Court of Justice.

It is inescapable that the Community has no way of avoiding collision at sea between the skipper of a fishing boat and the officer commanding a protection vessel of the same country of origin. The Commission replies lamely that since more than half of the Community waters are within 200 miles of the British coast most of the enforcement work will be done by British maritime authorities.

It wants the Community to create an inspection service drawn from officials of all member states to make sure that the rules of a future Common Fisheries Policy are enforced.

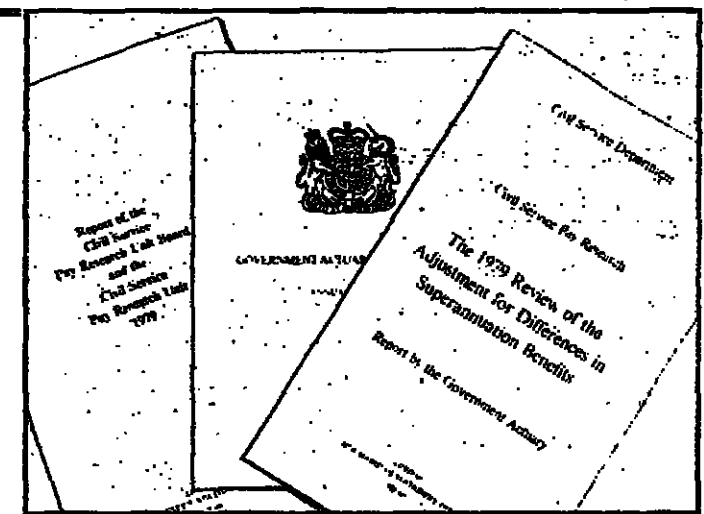
The France has just succeeded for more than six months in flouting without sanction a ruling of the European Court in favour of imports of British lamb. The effects of the French ban on imports of British lamb were visible and readily measurable.

If the Community could not stop that on land, it can have little hope of enforcing the law in mid-ocean.

Hugh Clayton

## Pensions: the importance of comparing like with like

A. G. Shepherd suggests that the Civil Service pension is even more advantageous, compared with private schemes, than is generally appreciated



national scheme pension. The Civil Service scheme followed this pattern and it now allows for the escalation on the guaranteed minimum pension before applying the normal indexation on the remainder of the pension.

It is clear that the comparative position is even worse for the private sector pensioner than is generally appreciated, even without taking into account the very substantial advantages obtained from the grant of a non-actuarially reduced pension on early retirement at 60 and the grant of a tax-free lump sum without any reduction of pension.

The control of index-linking of public service pensions by statutory means is bound to bring about a great deal of hostility and events may well happen even in the term of the present Parliament to make any arbitrary future completely unrealistic. The subject would inevitably become a political football.

There is an alternative solution which should be considered—namely, to bring about a much closer integration of the public service pension arrangements with those set up in the new 1978 earnings-related state pension scheme. The solution would not require any fundamental breach of contract and could be achieved without the need for adjusting wage rates or salary scales in the public service, merely an amendment of the terms of contracting out of the state scheme. The benefits of the Pensions Increase Act would continue, but they would be applied in such a way as to bring about a much closer integration with the new state scheme.

The author is Grand Metropolitan Group Pensions Manager.

national pension schemes in the private sector:

i) the relative degree of pension security enjoyed by public sector employees;

ii) the relative job security enjoyed by employees in the private and public sectors.

To this remit might well have been added a further heading, namely, "to inquire into the terms under which the Civil Service scheme was contracted out of the 1978 state pension scheme arrangements and to recommend any necessary modifications".

When the Civil Service scheme was contracted out of the new state scheme arrangements in 1978 only one of two important provisions which many private sector schemes had to consider was allowed for.

The first of these was the integration of benefits. Because of the increased cost of the National Insurance contributions and the residual amount which contracted-out schemes still had to pay towards providing for the earnings-related element of the new state

scheme (which came into effect in 1978) some consideration had to be given towards integration of benefits for both non-contributory and contributory schemes.

With non-contributory schemes the question was: should the final pension entitlement include or discount the full amount of the full single rate basic state pension?

With contributory schemes it was: when calculating pensionable pay (on which contributions are based) should an amount equivalent to the single rate of basic state pension (£1,014 in 1979), be disregarded? This would have the effect of confining contributions and benefits to upper-tier earnings similar to the state scheme or to the level of maximum actual earnings if that was the greater figure.

The second provision was integration of escalation—Some private schemes removed the state scheme escalation from the Guaranteed Minimum Pension portion of the occu-

### Industry in the regions

## Finding the right mixture for the Cotswolds

Ralph Whitlock

Cirencester is an old market town with a population of about 16,000 and a history going back 2,000 years—it is on the site of the Roman city of Corinium.

The latter appears to have been at least as prosperous as its successor, where a live issue at present is to what extent it should expand.

With the nearest M4 motorway junction only 17 miles away and the M5 at about the same distance, Cirencester has good communications with London, Bristol and the Midlands. It therefore has obvious attractions for industry.

The presence of Roman remains beneath the surface has not inhibited the growth of Cirencester to any great extent, but another factor has. It is the hemming in of the town on the west, north and north-east by the grounds of two large rural estates, those of the Bathurst and Chester-Masters families.

These parks greatly enhance the beauty and amenities of the town but effectively prevent its expansion in any direction except the south and south-east.

It is in that quarter that virtually all the postwar development has occurred. Between 1961 and 1976, when several new industrial estates of from five to ten acres were made available and quickly filled, the population of Cirencester increased by 19 per cent.

Not all the new residents found jobs locally, however. Commuter traffic to Swindon, Gloucester and Cheltenham increased rapidly, while employment in agriculture and the aerospace industry declined.

The aim of the Cirencester authorities now is to encourage a modest expansion of industry, capable of providing sufficient employment for new generations of school-leavers, without allowing their historic town to be swamped by new factories.

Peter Norman

neighbouring small towns—Lechlade and Fairford—are designated as sites for small-scale enterprises.

An industry active outside Cirencester, but of great importance in the district is the extraction of gravel in the Upper Thames valley. Seven large companies are at work, extracting some two-and-a-half million cubic yards of gravel a year. Operations began in the area in the 1920s and are expanding.

Gravel deposits in the area have an average depth of 15 to 20 feet and once the gravel has been removed the pits are too deep for restoration to pasture-land. Instead, they fill with water and become the haunts of waterfowl and of entrepreneurs interested in developing them for water sports.

Several of the larger ones have already been developed as water parks and attract thousands of visitors every fine weekend in the summer.

They represent only part of the tourist trade which is of great importance to Cirencester. Visitors make the town a base for touring the Cotswolds as well as for exploring the town's antiquities.

The structure Plan for Gloucestershire envisages fairly rapid growth in the south Cotswolds over the next 20 years, most of it in Cirencester. At present the town has a programme for building 1,000 new houses, of which more than 700 have yet to be built. The Structure Plan suggests that a further 900 will be required in the town and that about 2,250 new jobs will need to be created.

Of these, 1,200 are expected to be new office jobs and the time seems ripe for rapid expansion of Cirencester as an administrative centre. For the present, however, Cirencester has the enviable unemployment figure of only 44 per cent.

## Business Diary profile: Lahnstein's faultless performance

music is one of the qualifications leading to a powerful position in the monetary affairs by playing the trombone in the late Manfred Lahnstein, secretary in the Bonn ministry, paid his way first degree course in economics and social sciences at University.

His part-time career as a musician was an early that the son of a country doctor might secret of success proved popular in around Cologne and with its student sometimes earning a month than their at the university.



Manfred Lahnstein: bringing harmony to Europe's financial circles?

part of a solid bourgeois upbringing was shattered first by the war and then by the death of his father when young Manfred was eight years old.

His mother had to bring up four sons in difficult circumstances. But the uphill struggle of his youth has probably had a decisive impact on Lahnstein's character, giving him a capacity for hard work and turning his political beliefs in the direction of the Social

Democrat Party, which he joined in 1933.

The party card has been an obvious help in his subsequent career. This began modestly enough with the trade union movement in North Rhine Westphalia. But after three years Lahnstein moved to Brussels where at the age of 27 he was put in charge of economic policy at the European Trade Union Secretariat.

Eighteen months later Wilhelm Haferkamp, the EEC commissioner, recruited him into his team of personal assistants, where he rose to become chief of cabinet in 1971.

The second decisive step forward came in April 1973, when Willy Brandt, who was West German Chancellor at that time, appointed Lahnstein as economic adviser in the Bonn Chancellery. But a year later Brandt resigned, to be followed by Helmut Schmidt, as Chancellor. Lahnstein was replaced at the chancellery and transferred to run the department of the finance ministry responsible for basic policy issues.

At the time the move looked like a setback to a career that had been spectacularly successful. But three years as a head of department enabled Lahnstein to build up a solid expertise of the Bonn parliamentary and bureaucratic machine that he has been able to put to good use at the finance ministry.

The position of state secretary at a Bonn ministry is somewhat ambiguous. There are the parliamentary state secretaries who also sit in the Bundestag and are roughly equivalent to junior ministers in Britain, while others, like Lahnstein, are civil servants. However, despite the civil servant tag, they are expected to operate like political animals and it would be difficult to imagine Lahnstein retaining his job if Franz-Josef Strauss became Chancellor in the autumn.

But a political upheaval of this scale is at present unlikely so it is reasonable to expect that Lahnstein will continue to be state secretary at the finance

ministry for some years to come.

With a troubled world economy, the tall, fair-haired figure of Lahnstein will continue to be familiar at international monetary negotiations. The problem of recycling throws up important questions about the future roles of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, in which West Germany, as Western Europe's leading economy, power must necessarily be deeply involved.

If Manfred Lahnstein has his way the plans for the substitution account at the IMF, which will give the oil states a chance to diversify their asset out of dollars in an orderly way, will probably be brought out of cold storage after the elections in Germany and the United States.

Other important issues on the horizon include the development of the second stage of the European Monetary System and the question of full British participation. There also the problem of containing spending on agriculture in the EEC budget.

Lahnstein can at present only hope that his fears that the world may be sliding towards a deep, synchronized recession will remain unfulfilled. But, whatever happens, there is likely to be a relaxation of his punishing work schedule. He has been putting in an 80-hour week for the past three years and seems to be surviving remarkably well—thanks, he says, to a good sense of humour and the avoidance of routine.







ANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

anker trade makes slow start

week during which nations made re-ports to bring some order to the world of oil. The tanker trade, after more than a year of chaos, the tanker showed no real oil after the two-tier deal agreement was d.

this package \$32 a barrel set as the base light crude (Saudi Arabia, UAE, etc) and oil for the premium Arabian group.

It involves increases for countries of about \$1.50 a barrel, Saudi Arabia is going to see how the market works out.

chartering cost off to the Caribbean Sea, at the most active. In interest in big tonnage oil tankers, the oil tanker market is still in the doldrums, but only a few tankers are being paid for.

provement was frag-mentary, but the oil tanker market is still in the doldrums, but only a few tankers are being paid for.

quoted on a slow basis for voyages to oil tankers, the oil tanker market is still in the doldrums, but only a few tankers are being paid for.

6 was offered on full charter, a 220,000-ton tanker.

tonner taken by Dow Chemicals for a trip to the US Gulf at a worldscale 33. The difference in the oil tanker market is currently between two and three points on a full steam basis.

As the week drew to a close, the whole market opened up with all loading areas sharing in an increasing volume of business.

Indonesia and West Africa gained a portion of the action with the oil tanker market. The oil tanker market is still in the doldrums, but only a few tankers are being paid for.

It involves increases for countries of about \$1.50 a barrel, Saudi Arabia is going to see how the market works out.

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Freight

Whether or not this build-up will overflow into next week only time will show.

Not to be outdone, the dry cargo market experienced another firm week in which interest in tonnage for contract grain shipments was the fore. Three grain houses were reported to be involved in deals to move grain from the United States to Japan and Holland.

The largest concerned 600,000 tons to be shipped to Europe in vessels of 40,000-60,000 tons through 1981-82 at a rate of \$17 plus bunker escalation clauses. Another house arranged

cover on 300,000 tons at \$16.50 while Japanese tonnage was chartered for six 50,000-ton shipments to the Far East beginning at the end of the year at the rate of \$25. To round off these transactions, Yugoslavia purchased 300,000 tons of corn from the United States for shipment between June and October this year.

The latest forecast from the United States Department of Agriculture suggests that the outlook for the 1980 Soviet grain crop has declined slightly over the last month although it will still be much better than the 1979 output.

In respect to the ban on grain sales to the USSR, Australia, which has supported the United States embargo, is to make a decision concerning the 1980-81 season this week.

As to grain business last week, transatlantic rates softened for the first time in several months. This was reflected by a 65,000-tonner fixed from the United States Gulf to Holland for end-June loading at \$21.75.

This represents a fall from around \$150/52.00 on previous business. To the east, rates were stable with \$46-47 being paid on 30,000 cargoes to Taiwan and up to \$45.50 on similar size loads to China.

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Puzzling rush to float bond issues

It is easy enough to understand why investors have been pouring money into the international dollar bond market these days when the return on competing short-term investments has dropped so low, however, the rush of government and corporate borrowers to float bond issues is somewhat puzzling, writes AP/Dow Jones.

In the 73 days since the beginning of April, a total of 37 fixed-rate straight dollar issues have been launched in the European market for an aggregate amount of \$3,560m. At an annual rate, the volume of offerings works out to \$17,800m.

Highlighted by the size of individual offerings, the average maturity came to 7.27 years and

the average yield to maturity 11.63 per cent.

Can government and corporate treasurers justify locking in fixed-rate costs at 11.63 per cent?

Euromarkets

cent before fees and expenses at a time when the United States and probably other countries are moving into a steep recession? The answer is yes, according to Mr John M. Hennessy, managing director of First Boston Corp in charge of corporate finance.

In London, Mr Hennessy asserted that the United States is still riding through another phase in the business cycle

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

US STRAIGHTS	Offer Price	Yield	Premium
US Govt 10 1/2% 1981	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 1982	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 1983	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 1984	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 1985	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 1986	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 1987	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 1988	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 1989	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 1990	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 1991	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 1992	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 1993	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 1994	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 1995	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 1996	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 1997	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 1998	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 1999	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2000	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2001	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2002	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2003	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2004	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2005	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2006	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2007	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2008	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2009	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2010	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2011	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2012	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2013	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2014	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2015	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2016	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2017	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2018	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2019	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2020	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2021	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2022	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2023	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2024	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2025	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2026	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2027	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2028	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2029	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2030	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2031	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2032	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2033	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2034	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2035	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2036	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2037	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2038	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2039	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2040	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2041	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2042	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2043	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2044	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2045	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2046	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2047	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2048	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2049	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2050	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2051	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2052	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2053	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2054	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2055	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2056	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2057	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2058	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2059	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2060	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2061	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2062	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2063	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2064	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2065	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2066	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2067	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2068	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2069	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2070	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2071	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2072	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2073	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2074	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2075	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2076	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2077	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2078	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2079	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2080	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2081	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2082	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2083	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2084	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2085	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2086	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2087	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2088	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2089	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2090	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2091	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2092	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2093	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2094	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2095	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2096	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2097	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2098	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2099	101.10	10.50	0.10
US Govt 10 1/2% 2100	101.10	10.50	0.10

Why the esoteric gentlemen are watching sugar closely

Some of the City's commodity charists—those esoteric gentlemen who endeavour to anticipate the future from such arcane sources as the movements of the stars or the behaviour of a few ants—were keeping a wary eye on sugar. A few are darkly hinting that whatever the fundamentals may suggest, sugar is ready for a fall.

The argument is based on the fairly sharp fluctuations of the past few months, which appear on the charts to make a 'double bottom' pattern. The increase will be offset slightly by a rundown of stocks over the last two years, although imperfections in the distribution system allow room for some stock rebuilding.

Stocks have fallen because of the Soviet Union, the labyrinthine workings of the International Sugar Agreement and the EEC's Common Agricultural Policy, and a decline in many

Recent forecasts indicate that world annual sugar consumption by 1985 will be between 100m and 105m tonnes. It is now a little over 92m tonnes. This increase will be offset slightly by a rundown of stocks over the last two years, although imperfections in the distribution system allow room for some stock rebuilding.

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fundamentals do not support an inflated sugar price. Harvest and trading conditions over the rest of 1980 suggest that there will still be upward pressure on the price. So it is quite possible that selling by profit-takers foreseen on the charts will be followed by a recovery, extending into the winter.

One problem with sugar is that commodity market transactions can give a misleading picture of the world market. Since much business is direct, the residual market accounts for only about 15 million tonnes a year, or about 16 per cent of the total. The true influence of commodity market dealings on the price is most independent, parts of the overall market is thus disguised.

Commodities

producing countries of investment in both primary production and refining. For example, Poland, a major beet grower, may have a smaller area under crops in 1980-81 than the 530,000 hectares assumed earlier in the year.

Even if stocks were much higher and likely to remain so, consumption is projected to keep pace with production during the coming five years, and even to grow faster. All depends on the elasticity of consumer demand.

Some analysts argue that demand is highly inelastic: a low unit price for household sugar in the shops means that buyers do not mind about fluctuations of a penny or two.

The large volume of sugar traded directly between producers, refiners and consumers or manufacturers without passing through commodity exchanges also tends to reduce the case. The room for price movements is regulated and, in the instance of the EEC particularly, the floor price is strenuously defended.

It seems more probable, that a sharp increase in sugar prices will be resisted by consumers as the recession shrinks their pay packets. The main area of contraction in the past has been the chocolate manufacturers and confectioners. Cocoa is already showing strains because of the manufacturers' refusal to pay prices demanded by producers.

On balance, therefore, the

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list of fixed interest stocks

7 1/2 Deb	60 1/2	65 1/2	Brookside 5 1/2 Lm	71 1/2	76 1/2
7 1/2 Deb	60 1/2	65 1/2	Burns OH 6 1/2 Lm	70 1/2	75 1/2
7 1/2 Deb	60 1/2	65 1/2	Do 8 1/2 Lm 10/1/96	68 1/2	73 1/2
7 1/2 Deb	60 1/2	65 1/2	Do 8 1/2 Lm 10/1/96	71 1/2	76 1/2
7 1/2 Deb	60 1/2	65 1/2	Burns OH 6 1/2 Lm 10/1/96	68 1/2	73 1/2
7 1/2 Deb	60 1/2	65 1/2	2000	60	65
7 1/2 Deb	60 1/2	65 1/2	Conbury Schweggers 8 1/2	68 1/2	73 1/2
7 1/2 Deb	60 1/2	65 1/2	Coastal 8 1/2 Lm	70 1/2	75 1/2
7 1/2 Deb	60 1/2	65 1/2	Do 7 1/2 Lm 10/1/96	70 1/2	75 1/2
7 1/2 Deb	60 1/2	65 1/2	Do 7 1/2 Lm 10/1/96	70 1/2	75 1/2
7 1/2 Deb	60 1/2	65 1/2	Do 7 1/2 Lm 10/1/96	70 1/2	75 1/2
7 1/2 Deb	60 1/2	65 1/2	Do 7 1/2 Lm 10/1/96	70 1/2	75 1/2
7 1/2 Deb	60 1/2	65 1/2	Do 7 1/2 Lm 10/1/96	70 1/2	75 1/2
7 1/2 Deb	60 1/2	65 1/2	Do 7 1/2 Lm 10/1/96	70 1/2	75 1/2
7 1/2 Deb	60 1/2	65 1/2	Do 7 1/2 Lm 10/1/96	70 1/2	75 1/2
7 1/2 Deb	60 1/2	65 1/2	Do 7 1/2 Lm 10/1/96	70 1/2	75 1/2
7 1/2 Deb	60 1/2	65 1/2	Do 7 1/2 Lm 10/1/96	70 1/2	75 1/2
7 1/2 Deb	60 1/2	65 1/2	Do 7 1/2 Lm 10/1/96	70 1/2	75 1/2
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7 1/2 Deb	60 1/2	65 1/2	Do 7 1/2 Lm 10/1/96	70 1/2	75 1/2
7 1/2 Deb	60 1/2	65 1/2	Do 7 1/2 Lm 10/1/96	70 1/2	75 1/2
7 1/2 Deb	60 1/2	65 1/2	Do 7 1/2 Lm 10/1/96	70 1/2	75 1/2
7 1/2 Deb	60 1/2	65 1/2	Do 7 1/2 Lm 10/1/96	70 1/2	75 1/2
7 1/2 Deb	60 1/2	65 1/2	Do 7 1/2 Lm 10/1/96	70 1/2	75 1/2
7 1/2 Deb	60 1/2	65 1/2	Do 7 1/2 Lm 10/1/96	70 1/2	75 1/2
7 1/2 Deb	60 1/2	65 1/2	Do 7 1/2 Lm 10/1/96	70 1/2	75 1/2
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7 1/2 Deb	60 1/2	65 1/2	Do 7 1/2 Lm 10/1/96	70 1/2	75 1/2



**GILTS + GUARANTEED DEPOSITS 17-1/2% PA**

Time-Life Investments  
maximising retirement income  
for discussion & details  
01-628 5684

# Stock Exchange Prices

## Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Today. Dealings End, June 27. 5 Contango Day, June 30. Settlement Day, July 7

Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

Stock	Price	Chg	Gr	Div	Yield	Capitalization	Company	Price	Chg	Gr	Div	Yield	Capitalization	Company	Price	Chg	Gr	Div	Yield	Capitalization	Company	Price	Chg	Gr	Div	Yield	Capitalization	Company	Price	Chg	Gr	Div	Yield		
BRITISH FUNDS																																			
10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	British Funds	10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	British Funds	10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	British Funds	10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	British Funds	10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	British Funds
COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN																																			
10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	Commonwealth and Foreign	10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	Commonwealth and Foreign	10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	Commonwealth and Foreign	10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	Commonwealth and Foreign	10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	Commonwealth and Foreign
LOCAL AUTHORITIES																																			
10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	Local Authorities	10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	Local Authorities	10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	Local Authorities	10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	Local Authorities	10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	Local Authorities
DOLLAR STOCKS																																			
10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	Dollar Stocks	10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	Dollar Stocks	10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	Dollar Stocks	10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	Dollar Stocks	10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	Dollar Stocks
BANKS AND DISCOUNTS																																			
10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	Banks and Discounts	10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	Banks and Discounts	10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	Banks and Discounts	10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	Banks and Discounts	10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	Banks and Discounts
BREWERS AND DISTILLERS																																			
10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	Brewers and Distillers	10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	Brewers and Distillers	10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	Brewers and Distillers	10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	Brewers and Distillers	10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	Brewers and Distillers
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL																																			
10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	Commercial and Industrial	10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	Commercial and Industrial	10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	Commercial and Industrial	10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	Commercial and Industrial	10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	Commercial and Industrial
SHIPPING																																			
10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	Shipping	10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	Shipping	10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	Shipping	10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	Shipping	10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	Shipping
MINES																																			
10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	Mines	10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	Mines	10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	Mines	10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	Mines	10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	Mines
FINANCIAL TRUSTS																																			
10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	Financial Trusts	10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	Financial Trusts	10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	Financial Trusts	10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	Financial Trusts	10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	Financial Trusts
INSURANCE																																			
10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	Insurance	10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	Insurance	10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	Insurance	10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	Insurance	10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	Insurance
INVESTMENT TRUSTS																																			
10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	Investment Trusts	10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	Investment Trusts	10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	Investment Trusts	10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	Investment Trusts	10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	Investment Trusts
PROPERTY																																			
10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	Property	10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	Property	10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	Property	10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	Property	10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	Property
RUBBER																																			
10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	Rubber	10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	Rubber	10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	Rubber	10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	Rubber	10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	Rubber
TEA																																			
10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	Tea	10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	Tea	10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	Tea	10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	Tea	10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	Tea
MISCELLANEOUS																																			
10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	Miscellaneous	10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	Miscellaneous	10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	Miscellaneous	10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	Miscellaneous	10000	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000,000	Miscellaneous

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## RADIO

## TELEVISIO

## Yarborough

11.00 *Sonoma*: Investigates nuclear capacity of Pakistan (D. G. G.).

9.00 *News* read by Kenneth Kaunda (G. G.).

9.25 *Film*: The Internecine Project (1974), starring James Coburn as Lee Harvey. After being offered a job as an economic adviser to the White House, ex industrial spy Robert Elliot sets about the task of eliminating his former employer's nuclear programme. (G. G.)

10.55 *The Editors*: The first of new series, introduced by Stuart Hall, on politics and the media. Economics, which questions power editors have over what is read in their publications.

11.37 *Rebilly's Europe*: David Rebilly's series, covering a summary of the situation in the countries of the E.C. (G.).

12.07 *am News* and weather.

**REG VARIATIONS:** Cymru/Wales  
6.52 Heddidi, 7.012, 12 am Nwpc.  
6.52 Reporting Scotland, 12.7.  
6.52 pm News, 6.52 score Argentin  
6.52 am Glas.  
6.52 Regional programmes, 12.

The Welsh wit Max Boyce. T  
venue is the Royal Porthcawl Gro  
mountain folk discuss the pros a  
of the auto business.  
9.00 The Index Book of Record  
written by himself in his ow  
woefully short programme.  
10.00 Peter Dinklage, Robert  
looks into Astrology (see Pe  
sonal Choice).  
10.05 All Change for... Poole  
the praises the praises thi  
Dorset seaside town.  
10.45 Newswatch with those d  
from Peter Hobday, Peter  
Snow, Charles Wheeler and Joh  
Tusi.  
Opinion University : Variatio  
on a theme. Programme ends

why estate agents are allowed to make residences sound more desirable than they really are. 5:45 News; 6:00 Thames' News with Andrew Gardner and Richard Bland; 6:30 News; 6:35 Crossroads; 7:00 More machines; 7:15 The Krypton Factor; 7:30 The 1950s; 7:45 The first four of 32 contestants in this mental and physical pentathlon; 7:50 Coronation Street; 8:00 Can we get our money's worth? Lawful business from a magistrate's court; 8:30 World in Action (see *Personality*); 9:00 The Sandbaggers; Neil Burroughs and his men protect the Director of Intelligence whilst he is taken to prison in Malta. 10:30 News. 10:30 Police Story; Our two adventures; Elvins and Petrel; 11:00 The college staff; 11:15 threatens his loose, boozey wife; 11:25 Am Close: Personal choice of Ivor, Miles.

Radio 2 med wave 350m/909KH  
90-92.5 VHF. Radio 4 long wave  
kHz/417m. LBC 261m, 97.3 VHF  
Radio London 206m, 94.9 VHF

5.50 Regional news, weather.  
11.00 Smokey on 4: Start Here (3)  
11.30-12.10 am Open University  
Welfare Rights: Classicism  
Concert  
**Radio 3**  
6.55 am (m-w only)-Weather.  
7.00 News.  
7.05 Records: Praetorius, Tru-  
mann, Blyden (Sym 11), Bar-  
ber. 8.00 News.  
8.05 Records: Berlioz, Poul-  
ton. 9.00 News.  
9.05 Week's Composers: Court-  
ney Burgundy.  
9.25 Nash Ensemble, pt 1: Sp-  
erdy (Wolffboy-7)  
10.30 Interval reading.  
10.35 Nash En, pt 2: Beetho-  
ven (op.20).  
11.30 CSBO/Berged, pt 1: Ross-  
ini (Pao Cade 55-Sole)  
12.10 pm Interval reading.  
12.15 CSBO/Berged, pt 2: Fran-  
ck (Sym 1)  
1.00 News.  
1.05 Violin, piano (Fujika)  
1.10 Music from Ave, St John's  
Schubert, Faure, Brahms.  
2.00 BBC NI Orch/Fried: Su-  
van, Sibelius, Johann Stra-  
uss (live from Cracow)  
3.00 New records: Marti-  
ni (Gligasems), Dvorak (Sym 9)  
4.00 News.  
5.00 (m-w and mono only) 9.00  
6.20 Music for early evening  
7.10 Czech State PO etc/Ka-  
valka, Joseph (live from Cracow)  
Penderick (St Luke Passion).  
8.40 Reading: In Remembrance  
of the Victims of the Holocaust  
9.10 Piano: Wagner, Mozart.  
10.00 Reading: The Rime of  
Ancient Mariner, by Coleridge  
9.10 Music of Britain.  
11.00 News.  
11.05-11.15 Record: Debussy.  
VHF  
6.00 am-7.00 Open University:  
The World of Michael Apple:  
Schleswig-Holstein: Questions  
Locke, Russell and Wittenstein  
7.00-8.00 Open University:  
Music of Christianity: Religious  
Experience.

**Radio 2**  
5.00 am News, weather.  
5.15 Jimmy Jones 7.35 Terry Wogan  
10.03 Jimmy Jones 11.03  
David Hamilton 12.03  
Stewart 4.03 Much to  
be done 6.03 John Peel  
Folk on 2.1 9.02 Humphrey  
Lyte on 2.55 Sports 2.0  
10.02 Pop Score 10.30 Star Sports  
11.02 Brian Marshaw 2.02  
You and the Night and  
Music 1.0

**Radio 1**  
5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 L  
Lee Travis 9.00 Simon  
11.35 Paul McCartney 2.00 pm  
Peebles 4.31 Paul Gambacc  
7.00 Savin' Alfre. 8.50 Mike R  
9.50 News Round 10.00 John P  
10.30 Star Sports 11.02 B  
VEF RADIOS 1 AND 2 : 5.00  
With Radio 2. 10.00 pm  
Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 pm

**World Service**  
BBC World Service can be received  
in the following areas at the following  
times (GMT) at the following times  
6.00 am Newswatch 7.00 World N  
7.00 News 7.15 World News 7.45 S  
8.00 am News 8.30 News 8.50 B  
9.00 am News 9.30 News 9.50 B  
10.00 am News 10.30 News 10.50 B  
11.00 am News 11.30 News 11.50 B  
12.00 pm News 12.30 News 12.50 B  
1.00 pm News 1.30 News 1.50 B  
2.00 pm News 2.30 News 2.50 B  
3.00 pm News 3.30 News 3.50 B  
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